The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,308.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town' .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 0 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 17th August, at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay.....	17	Leave Madras	30
			September.
„ Carwar	19	„ Coconada	1
„ Narrakal	21	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Chittagong	3
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	4
„ Negapatam	27	Arrives Calcutta	5

The Asia will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, weather permitting.

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	10
„ Kurrachee.....	25	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	26	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	29	„ Lingah	14
„ Bunder Abbas.....	31	„ Bunder Abbas.....	16
	Sept.		
„ Linga	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee.....	22
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

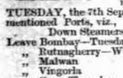
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.,

Up Steamers.

Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
„ Rutnagherry—Wednesday.	„ Beypore—Wednesday.
„ Malwan „	„ Calicut „
„ Vingorla „	„ Rutnagherry—Thursday.
„ Goa—Thursday „	„ Cannanore „
„ Carwar „	„ Mangalore—Friday.
„ Coompta „	„ Coompta—Saturday.
„ Mangalore—Friday.	„ Carwar „
„ Cannanore—Saturday.	„ Goa „
„ Tellicherry „	„ Vingorla—Sunday.
„ Calicut „	„ Malwan „
„ Beypore „	„ Rutnagherry—Monday.
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL MARITIME DE SUEZ.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS.

The SUEZ MARITIME CANAL will be OPENED for general navigation on the 17th November 1869, throughout its entire length and breadth, and with its regular depth of eight metres (26 ft. 9 in.)

On the occasion of the Inauguration no dues will be levied on men-of-war and merchant vessels arriving at the extremities of the Canal, Port Said and Suez, from the 17th to 20th November, inclusive.

On and after the 21st November, and in conformity with Article 17 of the Act of Concession, Transit Dues will be levied at the uniform rate of 10 francs on each passenger through the Canal, and on every register ton of shipping calculated upon the legal tonnage according to the ship's draught.

The Company will shortly publish a Handbook for the navigation of the Canal, comprising the small charges for pilotage, anchorage, and towage when incurred.

(Signed.) P. MERRUAU,
Secretary General to the Company.

BLACKWELL & Co., Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Co.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawar," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Captain M. A. OVERGAAUW, of the Dutch ship Sunda, is NOT RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by his Crew while the ship remains in this Port. M. A. OVERGAAUW.
Master of the ship Sunda.

NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co

There is rarely a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to its purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to be familiar themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidus Salicylici) ..... 12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hasson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
½	„ Under Vests.	1	Mask.
1	„ Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
½	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
1	Scarf and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co. Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship PANDORA, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship Pandora.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship JOHN O'GAUNT, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned; and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck. LYON & Co.,

Agents for Owners of the ship John O'Gaunt.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, to 20th and 21st instant, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, General Treasury, Public Debt Office, and Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—With reference to the Advertisement, dated 9th instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will NOT BE CLOSED until FRIDAY, the 20th instant, from which date they will remain closed until after the Annual General Meeting on the 30th. By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Mazagon, ENLARGEMENT FUND.—Rev. E. H. COOPER thankfully acknowledges the following sums:—

	Rs.		Rs
The Lord Bishop of Bombay	100	Rev. J. C. Johnston	50
Rev. E. H. Cooper	200	Mr. Osmond Williamson, (collection)	70
John Connon, Esq.	100	Church Offertories	64
Thomas Ormiston, Esq.	100	H. S. Bostock, Esq.	20
Miss Ryan (collection)	82		
	Rs. 5,000 required.		

Offertory on Sunday evening next.

E. H. COOPER, Minister.

TO PRINTERS and OTHERS.—CARDBOARD of four different qualities for SALE. Samples may be seen and prices learnt at Messrs. H. Clason & Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Coyle & Co.'s
PALE DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.. Rs. 27 per dozen.
PORT WINE of 1840 Vintage ..... „ 30 „ „
J. J. Ronaldson & Sons'
SHERRY ..... „ 18 „ „
W. McEwan's
BEER.....Quarts ..... „ 4½ „ „
Do. .....Pints ..... „ 3 „ „
REMINGTON & Co.

BETTS' MAP OF INDIA, Library edition, mounted and folded in case, 39 by 33.....Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP OF ASIA, 5 feet 8 by 5 feet 4, mounted on rollers and varnished, Rs. 40. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALLEN'S MAP OF INDIA, by WALKER, 5 feet 8 by 5 feet 4, mounted on rollers and varnished, Rs. 40. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS of INDIA, scale 4 miles to the inch. The following Numbers may now be had, mounted and folded in case, each Rs. 4:—

No. 24	District North of Bombay.
25	Bombay and District.
36	Ratnagherry and ditto.
38	Aurungabad and ditto.
39	Poona.
40	Sattara.
41	Goa and District.
42	Carwar, Hurryhur, and ditto.
43	Mangalore and ditto.
54	North Behar.
55	South Behar.
56	Kowlass and District.
57	Sholapoor and district South.
58	Kurnool.
59	Chittledroog.
60	Bangalore.
62	Cochin.
72	Nagpore, &c.
73	Chandah, &c.
74	Kilgundel, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. 3-4, post free. Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDIAN ARTICLES of WAR, June 1, 1869.....Rs. 1

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGLISHWOMAN (The) in INDIA, containing information for the use of Ladies proceeding to, or residing in, the East Indies, on the subjects of their Outfit, Furniture, House-keeping, Rearing of Children, Duties and Wages of Servants, Management of the Stables, and arrangements for Travelling; to which are added Receipts for Indian Cookery; by a Lady Resident. Second Edition, Rs. 3-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPORTING RIFLE (The) and ITS PROJECTILES, by Lieut. James Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps, Second Edition, enlarged, Rs. 4-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS, ANCIENT and MODERN, with APPENDIX.—The following Editions can be had of the undersigned:—

WORDS ONLY,	3	by 2½,	limp morocco,	red edges.	2 0
Ditto	4½	by 3	ditto	with cross ...	3 12
Ditto large type,	6½	by 4½	ditto	ditto ...	5 8
WORDS and MUSIC,	6½	by 4½	ditto	ditto ...	14
Ditto	7	by 6	ditto	ditto Pia- noforte edition	7 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

WHEELER'S (J. Talboys) HISTORY of INDIA from the Earliest Ages—Vol. II. The RAMAYANA and the BRAHMANIC PERIOD .....Rs. 13 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

In a few days.

TANNER'S PRACTICE of MEDICINE—New Edition, enlarged, Two Volumes .....Rs. 20

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Now Ready—Third Edition.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE .....Rs. 16

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE—with Supplement, containing the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT ACT, 1869...Rs. 18 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDIAN PENAL CODE and other Laws and Acts relating to the Criminal Courts of India, with Notes, Rulings, and Decisions of the High Court of Calcutta, by J. O'Kinealy, B. C. S. .....Rs. 15

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW VOLS. OF MAGAZINES.

BELGRAVIA	Rs. 4 12
LONDON SOCIETY, Jan. to June 1869	4 12
CORNHILL MAGAZINE, ditto	4 12
ALL THE YEAR ROUND, ditto	3 8
LONDON SOCIETY, ditto	6 12
TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE, ditto	5 0
STUDENT AND INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER, ditto ..	6 12
BOYS' OWN MAGAZINE, ditto	3 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in Liquidation.—A MEETING of Shareholders of the Eastern Insurance Company will be held at the office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1869.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in Liquidation.—A SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-one per share, will be PAYABLE to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1869, on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th August, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLOUZEAN'S OLD COGNAC BRANDY, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Rs. 540 and Rs. 270.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

Pale Dinner Wine	Rs. 18	per doz.
Pale dry	„ 24	„
Choice pale dry	„ 27	„
Amontillado	„ 32	„

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

OTARD-DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Brandies consigned by the above named celebrated Cognac Wine growers—

No. 3, Old Pale Cognac.....at Rs. 24 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

5 Borah Bazaar Street.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs.	10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„	14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„	14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs.	22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„	18 „
Cognac „ Do.	„	16 „

Ayala Albercht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs.	30 per doz.
Pints in 2 „ „	„	16 „

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET,

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at	Rs.	13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Church Lane, Bombay, 4th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux.—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne..each case 4 doz.	Rs.	10	per doz.	
Do. Pauillac	„	4	„	12 „
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„	1	„	15 „
1864 Chateau Lamothe	„	1	„	20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1	„	25 „
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1	„	22 „
Do. Do.	„	1	„	33 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1	„	20 „
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2	„	18 „
Do. red „	„	2	„	22 „
Do. Amontillado „	„	2	„	30 „
Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case.	Rs.	18	per doz.	

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WINNEKEN.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the public mind;
FOR HERE,

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Road is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that this Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Storey, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness. None but the Establishment of Beer and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, Book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There often is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these Lamps, having in stock and present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Bombay shaped lantern. We are on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerozine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lbs. Bragg Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Braggs ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew,

1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1	8	per lb. ; 20 lb. boxes	Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1	0	„ „	12 „
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs....	0	12	„ „	12 „
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0	12	„ „	12 „

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,709 lbs.	Rs.	18	per cwt.
900 Ash Axe. 9 to 18 feet long.			
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„	100	each.
Do. „ 800 „	„	90	„
Do. „ 400 „	„	80	„
Vibrating Axle Scale	„	250	„
American Union Scales	„	30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„	12	„
Do. 4 „	„	8	„
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	„	8	„
Pressyed Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„	12	per doz
Do. Oysters, „	„	6	„
Do. Tomatoes, „	„	6	„
Condensed Milk	„	12	„
Fresh Butter, 5 lb. jars	„	4	each.
American Cheese	„	1	per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR-LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	15	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Sole Thread's Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each..	7 „ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Gladstone Bags	14	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets .....per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

				Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington Artemus	Drab	latest shape ..... Tall	10	0
	Castab ..... Isis ..... Derby ..... Worthing ..... Brighton	Drab and Black		7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington		The new shape ..... Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts			16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall.....per doz.	7	8
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7	0
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market was closed on account of the sudden and lamented death yesterday night of Mr. Hurruckchund Purshotum, a well-known and leading broker.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
*	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	583
10,000	500	100	Do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	102
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L.& China	355
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,333	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,696	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,645
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 20	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	635
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
25,000	5,000	4,160	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,240
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290-5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,290

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	300 ps.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
...	42,000	11,000	1750 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
200	2,000	all	400 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	300	all	100 ps.	Do. New	550
500	1,888	all	100 ps.	Colaba Press Co.	11,400
350	2,000	all	....	East India Press Co	1,300
150	3,500	all	1000 ps.	Fort Press Co.	9,500 c.d.
300	2,000	1,800	100 ps.	Franzj. Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,350
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
100	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
120	2,500	all	350 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	...	Tronevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
300	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	790
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Brosch Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1,510
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	715
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,335
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	90
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' Wkg's Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	800	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	235

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	30 Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	65
22	19 ,,	Do. China	3–3½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	35 May '67	Royal Bank	12
125	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	510
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..... 7 per cent.

CALCUTTA.—7TH AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—No improvement in the market, and only some trifling sales reported in 4 per cents. for cash at Rs. 94-8 to 94-12 or 5-8 to 5-4 discount; several time-bargains took place at Rs. 94-4 or 5-12 discount for delivery in 10 days, and at Rs. 94-2 and 94-0 or 5-14 and 6-0 for delivery in 25 to 30 days. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought for investment orders at Rs. 106-4. 5½ per cents. sold at Rs. 113-10, and 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 108-10.

The following sales and purchases were made in shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,575.

National Bank shares, upwards of 320, to different parties, at Rs. 140, and more wanted.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares, another time-bargain, at Rs. 430, for delivery in 5 days.

Port Canning Land Investment Co.'s shares, one lot of 5 at Rs. 305, and several small lots at Rs. 300 per share; the time-bargains were at Rs. 300 for delivery in 10 days, and at Rs. 295 for delivery in one months.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 8th August, 1869.

Open 372 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	59,935	7	10
Merchandize	1,51,907	8	0
Electric Telegraph	1,541	6	0
Earth Trains	1,484	4	0
Total Rs.	2,14,868	9	10
Corresponding week last year open 374½ Miles ..... Total Rs.	1,61,870	2	8
Increase	52,998	7	2

MILITARY.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 10th August, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

1-8 (King's) Regiment—Captain Williams, for 36 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, with a view to being invalided to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal per ton;
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Matheran	McDonald	Glasgow, May 3.
	Pendora	Carruthers	London, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Colonel Fytche	Boyde	Moulmein.
	Sultan Basha	Nacoda	Cochin and Alipy.

The ship Baldovan, Watt, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Ticonderoga, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
8	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, July 20.
	Berhampore	Pedwon	Liverpool, May 1.
	Modaia	Bennet	Bombay, July 23.
	Sunaroo	Chorrille	Bordeaux, April 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
8	Lord Canning	...	...
	Florine	...	...
	City of Calcutta	...	...
	Moores Fort	...	...

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 17th Aug., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:

Tuesday	Aug. 17	Saturday	Sept. 25
,,	,, 24	,,	Oct. 2
,,	,, 31	,,	,, 9
,,	Sept. 7	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 20th Aug., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Aug. 20	Friday	Oct. 1
,,	Sept. 3	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Nov. 26
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Dec. 24
,,	,, 29		

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and their Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

August 9th. | November 8th.
September 9th. | December 6th.
October 4th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits, and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

HON. SIR R. COUCH.	VEN. ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.
HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.	REV. C. T. WILSON.
G. FOGGO, ESQ.	REV. W. MAULE.
C. E. CHAPMAN, ESQ.	REV. C. F. H. JOHNSTON.
A. T. CRAWFORD, ESQ.	REV. T. K. WEATHERHEAD.
A. R. SCOBLE, ESQ.	REV. C. GILDER.

A. C. MOORE, ESQ., HON. TREASURER.
REV. G. C. REYNELL, HON. SECRETARY.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, HON. SECRETARY.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA,

(in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

HON. MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.	W. WEDDERBURN, ESQ.
HON. A. H. CAMPBELL.	REV. G. C. REYNELL.
HON. SECRETARY—JOHN CAMERON, ESQ.	

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. COOPER, B.A.

Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss WATLING.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TURNER—August 12th, at Kalbadavie, the wife of Mr. Joseph L. Turner, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

SMYLY—August 2nd at Murree, the wife Major J. Beresford Smyly, Deputy Commissioner, Goojerat, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—LAMB—August 3rd, at St. Paul's Church, Landour, by the Rev. J. Moore, Albert FitzWilliam Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, to Charlotte Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. R. M. Lamb.

DEATHS.

BIRD—August 1st, at Campbellpoor, Punjaub, Kathleen Aline Theodosia, wife of Lieutenant John Dent Bird, 20th Hussars.

EMILE—July 30th, at Boolundshuhur, after illness, Monsieur Alfred Emile, aged 57 years.

BEAN—August 3rd, at Murree, Emily Lucy Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. F. Bean, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawul Pindee.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

DR. MURRAY'S Report on the Treatment of Epidemic Cholera would be a more valuable contribution to the literature of this important subject if it were less dogmatic and its language more scientifically precise. There is hardly a sentence in the Report which does not contain a *major premiss*, either expressed or concealed, the proof of which is wanting. We are told at the very outset that cholera is reproduced, and, therefore, belongs to the vital or animated kingdom either vegetable or animal. But what proof is there that cholera poison *is* reproduced, in the sense in which reproduction is a characteristic of vitality? There is abundant evidence that cholera recurs, but no certain evidence that it reproduces itself out of its own substance; abundant evidence that it spreads and increases, but none that it multiplies in the sense in which organised individuals multiply; doubtful evidence that it is communicable, but none show that what is communicated is a living germ. Dr. Murray goes on to say that the object of his Report is to "discover what facilitates its dissemination, and increases its reproductive power;" but the last part of this sentence is pure and mischievous verbiage. If it is vital, whatever conditions facilitate its dissemination must include those that increase its reproductive power, as far as can be ascertained, unless we can separate the facts of reproduction and dissemination, and not even those who believe the most firmly in reproduction, pretend to be able to do this.

In his account of the symptoms of the disease in its different stages Dr. Murray is more careful, and we have no doubt that he is quite right when he says that "the action of the choleraic poison on the system will be most clearly defined by tracing the disease from its most intense form, through milder forms and various stages." Looseness of expression is also a serious defect in the Report. Dr. Murray tells us:—"There is abundant evidence that contact with the evacuations from cholera patients, or with articles of clothing, &c., contaminated by them, and using public latrines, have been followed by attacks of the disease." No doubt they have—it would be strange, indeed, if they had not. But this is much the same as saying there is abundant evidence that men die after eating their breakfasts. What we require to know is whether in such circumstances persons are attacked more frequently than others with such constancy and in such a degree as to warrant the conclusion of a connection of cause and effect, and then we require proof that it is not such a connexion as can be explained by any other cause than actual physical transfer of the source of the disease. It is quite possible that during a cholera epidemic *all* persons are more or less acted upon by the cause of the disease, and that very slight circumstances may determine their liability to be affected by it. Indeed, Dr. Murray's statement, that in a small quantity the poison produces malaise which may pass off without active symptoms in two or three days; but violent symptoms with collapse may be induced by fatigue or purgative medicine, would favour such a view. Now, really, if malaise may be evidence of the action of cholera poison in the system, it is highly probable that when cholera is epidemic, a very large number of persons are in a condition in which the mere sight of the sufferings of cholera patients would be a critical event; and it would be no wonder if under these circumstances attendants on cholera patients should be more liable to become victims to the disease than others. One fact is stated by Dr. Murray which must, we think, weigh very strongly against the theory of organic germs. He says—"It has frequently raged during the hot dry winds of India, with a temperature of 120° or 130° F. and also in the cold frost of Russia, with a temperature below zero." Is there not an improbability in the propagation of a poison consisting of vital organisms under such wide differences of temperature? It is, of course, possible that the process of reproduction and development may be confined to the human body where the condition of a tolerably uniform temperature would be found.

Perhaps the most important statement made in the Report regards the action of the poison, which, Dr. Murray says, is the same in character in all the uncomplicated forms of the disease. "The symptoms are merely modified by the intensity of the poison, which induces diminished action of the sympathetic or involuntary nerves: amounting in the most intense form to total paralysis. The voluntary nerves and mental energy remain unaffected in the earlier stages." This, if true, should afford very valuable indications of the mode of treatment to be adopted. Dr. Murray also states that "during the rainy season in India cholera occasionally assumes an intermittent type, probably from the combined action of the cholera and miasmatic poisons. The hour of attack is about three in the morning; and about the same hour in the afternoon a change for the better or the worse takes place. Profuse cold clammy perspiration, like the *sweating sickness* of the dark ages, is the characteristic of this form of the disease."

On the subject of treatment Dr. Murray's Report contains nothing new. If the cholera poison consists of vital organisms, it is evident that none of the substances usually found to be destructive of low vital organisms have any effect on it. All that we can do appears to be to combat the effects of the poison; and these are so complicated—and the remedies indicated at different stages of the disease are so contrary—that the results are at the best most uncertain unless the disease is taken in the preliminary stage. Not only no specific, but no uniform mode of treatment has been shown to be distinctly preferable to others. Dr. Murray is strongly opposed to the use of alcoholic stimulants, which he considers to have been the grand error in our later treatment of the disease. He is equally opposed to the purgative mode of treatment, which has found favour at Home; indeed, he thinks that purgatives have a tendency to determine the full development of the disease, in cases where the poison would otherwise be eliminated without giving rise to any of the more serious symptoms.

A VERY favourite subject with English magazine writers is that of dinner-giving. The art is almost essentially British in its most extended sense. Our neighbours of Gaul, although considerably Anglicised of late, have not taken, nor probably will they take, to using it as a means of inducing sociality. The great essential to success in the art of making your neighbours happy, is not only that they should be suited to one another, but that the means adopted to bring them together should be suited to their general character. Dinners are peculiarly suited to English: people, as a means of personal association. The French character is too buoyant and too subject to "ennui" for such comparatively heavy socialities. They affect the more brilliant reunions, and though in its decadence, the Parisian salon is still a peculiar feature of the metropolis of gaiety. When once accustomed to the novelty of English dinner-parties, when the actors have ceased to amuse, the Frenchman feels unbearably bored. Neither the Gallic nor the British disposition, again, leads either people to love the German metaphysical tea-party. The presence of such men as Scarron the witty deformity, of such women as Madame de Sevigné, would have made the dullest assembly brilliant. The sparkling wit, or at least that power of epigram, which is partly innate, partly drawn from association, for which Paris is, and was, famous, would enhance the brilliancy of those wonderful displays. With such material as is to be found in Parisian society to work on, it is not astonishing that their reunions became a wonder of the world.

The only time in our domestic history at all comparable to that of modern France was the regency and early part of the reign of George IV. That society again was of a different cast from the French. The wit, brilliant and plentiful as it was, flourished in an atmosphere of debauchery. It was not the polished, keen wit of the clear-headed clever Parisian, but rather a trenchant, boisterous humour, brilliant truly, but laying the gash too open under the weapon. No gatherings have ever been more witty, or more replete with genius and talent. But the French sober, though sparkling salons excite more admiration of thinking men. The intoxication of intellect by contact with other minds, each strained to out-do the other in sayings which shall be worth remembering, is beyond comparison with the grosser elation of the cup. The story of the French salons is a history of the time in epigram. That of the English wine meetings shows nothing but the worst side of the social life of the period. Nothing but the talent of the actors could have made the latter worthy of remembrance, could have even partially redeemed it from the stigma of unmixed sensual debauchery. The former, had it been dull, was at least a sensible gathering of sensible people in possession of all their faculties. The latter was no more than a collection of drunken wits. There was a wide difference between the orgies of Carlton house, and the soci-political salons of the Parisian hotels.

These two species of entertainment, being the most remarkable, both from the periods at which each flourished and the eminence of the actors in them, have till now represented the national tastes. They have both equally changed—the French since the Revolution, our own since the introduction of railways and the increased communication with the rest of Europe. In France the wit which formerly found vent in the verbal intercourse of society has now made the press its oracle. In England a similar change has taken place, as we see by the great increase of comic papers and magazines. Society will no longer permit debauchery; men cannot if they wish find in the excitement of after-dinner inebriety a field for the display of their powers, if any, of wit and brilliant conversation. The average Englishman does not become really sociable and ready to talk freely until he has eaten and drank at least moderately. After dinner men are usually ready to discuss general questions, and the most diffident man will give his opinion on what he is too often unacquainted with. But the ladies are a more powerful portion of creation than they used to be, and Jones or Brown must go up to the drawing-room to sing or employ his well known powers of small talk. He dare no longer drink his lady-love's health, and fling his glass away, that no other lip but his own drunken one may profane the sacred vessel. Jones' normal after-dinner residence is not, in these days, or rather nights, under the table. His white waiscoat must be free from claret-stains and the cut glass escapes fracture. In India the same change has naturally taken place. We don't drink all day and all night, as formerly. Ladies' society, too, has had a good deal to do with this return to reason. Though we have gained in physical and mental health we have also come into an immense amount of that modern social element "ennui." The "Bore" is a comparatively newly arisen accident among us. He has sprung into active life since the sensible tameness of civilisation has taken hold of the earth. That inexplicable being who can vulgarise the most interesting subject, who can reduce a whole assembly of sane men and women to a state of irritative despair, and who can equally blight the being of a single victim, is the bane of modern society. The Bore who has a little knowledge is the most dangerous. His sanity is worse than other men's madness. Under no circumstances do we meet him so heavily weaponed, so remorselessly minded, as at the modern dinner-party. In this country he is far worse than he can be at home. The paucity of ladies often places the Bore in a position to destroy the spirits of a whole party. Between two ladies he is tolerably safe. They will either lighten the burden to the rest of the table, or leave him utterly alone. His male companions, however, cannot do the latter without offending him, and have not the unselfishness to act in the former manner. Unless there is some one to out-talk him, or some other Bore to sit beside him, and act as an antidote, he is the grave of an Indian dinner-party.

The climate, too, is creative of bores. Men become possessed of grievances and other dreadful instruments of torture, and towards the end of dinner and during the interregnum after that festivity it is a peaful penance to listen to their details. Yet there is no apparent remedy. The substitution of croquet parties has been tried, and need we say what most people think of them. To be successful they must be the game, the whole game, and nothing but the game. This fearful strain on the mind is generally too much for most men's faculties. As an easy medium for flirtation they are useful, but can only satisfy a few. Then, again, it is not an evening amusement; it does not fill the place of dinner. It is not a means of passing a pleasant evening without fatigue.

Another form of entertainment is the musical reunion. This is certainly much more fitted to please. Here again, however, all must be fond of music. There is nothing more irredeemably dreary, than the "Let us have a Christy Minstrel" kind of thing. It fails in everything except noise. Those very hideous specimens of negro poetry may please a rational creature the first time, but after a second or third hearing he becomes utterly callous as to the fate of "Gentull Lily Dale," and refuses to follow the immodest person to look at his "Love" snoring. Dave Carson and Co., whose business it is, *can* make that style of nonsense sufficiently foolish to amuse. A Glee Club is perhaps the nicest form of musical meeting. Any number, from four to a hundred, can join in glees and madrigals. A well learnt glee is both a pleasure and an intellectual triumph. There is just enough difficulty to be overcome, with a little pleasant trouble; and a prettily sung glee is very interesting to other people, whereas a Christy is merely a modification of the inquisition to the audience. In Bombay we have a good deal of fair music, and the artistic spirit is gaining ground daily. If anything could supersede or lighten our dinner-parties, the prospect of something pleasant afterwards would be most likely to do so. It would curtail the animal and brighten the intellectual pleasures of society. Can any one improve on our hints, or give a better idea on the same subject? Society will be only too happy to receive any new scheme for the relief of the dinner-crushed dwellers in a strange country.

THE dinner to Lord Napier of Magdala, at Poona, is fixed for the 28th instant. Unhappily the admirable design sketched by Colonel Marriott cannot be carried out. The ladies will not dine with the gentlemen, but will have places in the gallery. It is a great misfortune that the original plan should have been given up.

We observe an announcement of the death of Lieutenant G. T. D. Sutton, R. A., at Agra.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STANNUS, C.B., is to command the Meerut Division until Major-General Troup rejoins from special duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL BEATSON, K. S. F., has obtained leave of absence on general leave for two months, and Colonel R. Hume, C. B., 55th Foot, it is said will exercise command of the Sirhind Division during his absence.

COLONEL WORGAN, Royal Atillery, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Ordnances, and Lieutenant Colonel Shekleton, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General with charge of the Poona arsenal during the temporary absence of Colonel Aitken.

WE learn from the Agra paper that the authorities at Etawah have objected to the 58th Regiment going there while sickness was still in it; and that the Commander-in-Chief has therefore directed that it may be divided into two detachments, each to go about 35 miles out of Allahabad. The latest accounts regarding the health of the corps are said to be far from favourable.

AT a district court martial held at Muttra on the 3rd instant, Private F. Marshall, 11th Hussars, was arraigned on a charge of striking with his clenched fist Sergeant James White and saying "When I have done my punishment, whatever it may be, I will shoot you." The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

As a temporary arrangment, the Hyderabad Susidiary Force has been formed into a divisional command, the division of the Ceded Districts, *i. e.*, Bellary, becoming a brigade command. Major-General Shubrick, at present commanding in the Ceded Districts, will probably be transferred to the newly-formed divisional command.—*Pioneer.*

MESSRS CHARLES NEPHEW have added to their valuable stock of jewellery a splendid diamond *serpaich* valued at Rs. 75,000. This magnificent turban ornament is composed of brilliants of the first water, set in sprays, which radiate from a splendid diamond base. In the centre of the ornament is a diamond weighing some 30 carats. The whole design is one of the most unique and striking we have seen.—*Englishman.*

INASMUCH as the second of the scholarships allotted to the Madras presidency, to enable natives of this country to study in England for the learned professions, will not this year be awarded to any student of that presidency, the Governor-General in Council, at the instance of the Government of Bengal, has sanctioned its being assigned to Ameer Ali, an ex-student of the Hooghly College, and to relax in his case the rigour of the rule regarding age.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23RD JULY.

I CERTAINLY cannot complain of having little to say, for there is such abundance I hardly know at what point to begin. However, the great fact of this week has been the final attitude of the Lords on the Irish Question. After all the bluster, they have given way. It is no exaggeration to say, that from one end to the other of the country, conversation was almost literally confined to conflicting ejaculations on one single topic: "they win," "they lose"; "no surrender"; "stuff"; "the Lords will not yield an inch," "Gladstone will never retreat." The enthusiastic majorities with which the Commons rejected the amendments of the Lords last week after a short debate of two days, and the curt speech in which Mr. Gladstone, without the slightest attempt at oratory, introduced the subject, seemed to have roused the fermenting ire of the Peers to fever-heat. As usual when passion runs high small things upset the treacherous equilibrium, and thus all the fat goes in the fire. When on Tuesday Lord Granville, as leader of the Government in the House of Lords, re-introduced the Irish Church Bill as returned by the Commons, and for all purposes identical with the original Bill, everything seemed to be going smoothly enough, until a mere point of form arose, namely, whether or not an empty preamble should be adopted. And here the pent up fire broke out. Even Lord Cairns—"cold Cairns"—spoke with unusual heat and animation. Earl Grey, whose acid temper, and stereotyped mania for advocating impossible policies, seem to grow year by year, lost all control over himself and accused the Government of "wishing to destroy this Bill, unless they can bring the two Houses into open hostility." This imputation was more than the Duke of Argyll could stand. It certainly required more womanly spite than dignity to make. "I am sorry," said the Duke of Argyll in his usual manly way, "to be compelled to notice some language from my noble friend who sits on the cross benches this evening. I know he is the chartered libertine of debate, and I assure him that nothing which comes from him can ever have the effect of irritating me, because I know the peculiarities of his language; but I must say upon this occasion he has violated the ordinary decencies of debate." Lord Salisbury who has squandered in a couple of weeks the prestige he had acquired both at the India Office and since, was not afraid to say that the Irish Church Bill was the offspring "of the arrogant will of oneman," meaning, of course, Mr. Gladstone. Considering that when Mr. Gladstone opposed Lord Mayo's Irish policy last year, his popularity in the old Palmerstonian House of Commons was at its lowest ebb, and the liberal ranks described by Mr. Bouverie at a "disorganised rabble,"—considering also, that out of this "disorganised rabble," Mr. Gladstone had no sooner affirmed his counter-policy, than he got majorities of fifty-four and sixty-five, and when Mr. Disraeli appealed against them to the country, the country and the new constituencies nearly doubled those majorities and placed Mr. Gladstone on the very question of the Irish Church in the most triumphant position any Minister has ever enjoyed during this century—the flippancy of the statement is sufficiently obvious. Lord Hatherley's rebuke was equal to the occasion. Long known and respected as Sir William Page Wood, Lord Hatherley, second probably to no man in either Houses of Parliament in moral dignity, sobriety, and an elevation of principle peculiarly fitted to adorn the woolsack, has not taken his place among the leading orators of the Upper House. But though not a brillant, he is an exceedingly effective speaker, and his speeches have taken the House of Lords by surprise, inasmuch as less was expected. "It is," Lord Hatherley said, "with great difficulty that I have restrained myself. At a time which is to my mind the most important constitutional crisis which I have ever recollected, I have been obliged to hear flippant jokes pass for argument, (loud cheers); I have been obliged to sit by and hear one of the most eminent men in the country lightly spoken of—a man who has been honoured, not only by being returned to Parliament himself, but by having returned with him for the support of his views such a majority as has been unknown in this century. And we have been told, and it is to go forth through this House to the country, that the amendments of the House of Lords have been rejected by the House of Commons not as the result of deliberation and grave thought, but solely in consequence of the arrogance of one man." Neither the tact of Lord Granville, however, nor the courage of the Duke of Argyll, nor the dignity of Lord Hatherley could turn the Lords in their frantic course. After Lord Winchilsea had compared Mr. Gladstone to Jack Cade, the Lords voted against the Government by 173 to 95—in a majority therefore of 78. Upon this Lord Granville moved the adjournment of the debate, in order that he might consult his colleagues on the propriety of going further with the Bill. The next day a cabinet council was held, the result of which was that a conference was arranged to be held between Lord Granville and Lord Cairns at which Lord Cairns gave up almost everything. Accordingly yesterday when the House of Lords met and the galleries were crowded with an eager and expectant throng, to the general surprise the real statement of the evening came not from Lord Granville, who only said that the Government would proceed with their Bill, but from Lord Cairns. He consented to the Government date for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church, viz. 1st of January 1871 instead of the 1st of May 1871. Then the Government had made a small concession on the subject of the curates. Concurrent endowment is given up for ever. The surplus—that great bone of contention—is barred henceforward from all religious application and to be applied to the relief of unavoidable calamity, as Parliament may direct. The question of the disestablishment and disendowment is thus finally disposed of, and for the information of your readers the following digest of the situation may be useful as well as interesting:—

The pledge of 1868 was that three-fifths of the ecclesiastical property should be retained by the disendowed body and its members; and it is now the fashion with a certain class of debaters to assert that the promise has not been fulfilled. The question is one of figures, and therefore admits of the most satisfactory solution. Last year Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons that the disendowed body and its members would retain at least three-fifths of the ecclesiastical property. So lately as Thursday last he estimated the total value of that property at fifteen millions, and asserted that out of that sum the Church and her members would retain, by the Ministerial measure, ten millions. If this calculation be correct, the Episcopalians get, not merely the promised three-fifths, which would amount to nine millions, but a million more or, in other words, two-thirds of the entire fund. In order to investigate this statement, it will be necessary to repeat some of the figures of the former article, which were originally published in Mr. Gladstone's introductory speech of March 1. Though a myriad of hostile critics have canvassed that statement, no one has pretended to find a blunder in the arithmetic. The Irish clergy and their advocates would have eagerly spounced upon any mistake; and the mere fact of their silence upon a subject of the keenest interest to themselves is an eloquent testimony to the accuracy of the calculation.

Upon the introduction of the bill in March last, Mr. Gladstone estimated the total charges on the ecclesiastical property thus:

Life interests of bishops and incumbents	£4,900,000
Commutation of curates	800,000
Lay interests	900,000
Private endowments	500,000
Building charge	250,000
Presbyterians and Maynooth	1,100,000
Expenses of the commission	200,000

Unquestionably, the first four items, amounting to £7,150,000, relate to property of which the Church will have the exclusive benefit. Say that seven millions are thus given, there remain to be accounted for three millions of the ten which Mr. Gladstone declares that the Church and her members will get. The statement just made referred

BOMBAY.

The Princess Somawutty, Blake, master, bound from London to Bombay, has been in collision with the Ann Duthie, also outward bound, to Adelaide. The latter has put into the Isle of Wight damaged.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Bheeslee Kooshall, a sweeper, employed at Government House, Parell, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Kala Raja on the above charge.

Fall from a Horse—Serious Accident.—We regret to learn that while Mr. Beynon (of Messrs Blaschcheck and Co.) was riding on Wednesday, he was thrown by his horse, and fell on his head. He was taken up insensible, and was yesterday still insensible, though there were signs that he was recovering a little. He is still, however, in considerable danger.

Dharwar Collectorate.—We see from the weather report of the Dharwar collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st July, that the rain fell moderately in some and slightly in other talookas. The crops require more rain; the sowing of jowaree had been completed, and the land was being prepared for sowing cotton. Cholera prevailed slightly in almost all the talookas.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening (weather permitting):—

March .....
Overture .....La Figlia del Regimento...Donizetti.
Mazurka .....Myrthenfest.....Herman.
Selection .....Maritana .....Wallace.
Waltzes.....L'Estasi.....Arditi.
Quadrille .....Denmark .....Godfrey.

The Charge against a Dubash's Mettha.—The case brought in the Fort Police Court by Merwanjee Bezonjee, dubash, against Hurjeevun Mucoondram, mettha, for criminal breach of trust and theft of Rs. 1,600, was called before Mr. Connon yesterday, when Mr. F. H. Green appeared on behalf of the prosecution and withdrew the charge on the ground that two ship captains, who would have been material witnesses, were absent from Bombay. Leave was obtained to reinstate the proceedings at any future time.

Ruttnagherry Collectorate.—The weather report of the Ruttnagherry collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st July, informs us that in Soverndroog talooka, owing to a favourable fall of rain, transplanting operations of rice crops were nearly completed and those of durkus crops were in progress. In the other talookas, in consequence of an insufficient fall of rain, transplanting operations of rice and durkus crops were not going on vigorously. Small-pox and cattle disease prevailed to a slight extent in some villages.

Robbery by a Post-office Peon.—A daring robbery was perpetrated by one of the peons of the Poona Post-office on the evening of Tuesday last. From the particulars that have reached us, it appears that a registered packet, containing banknotes value Rs. 500, addressed to Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, was tampered with, and its contents abstracted. The suspicions of a police peon stationed at Ghorepoorie were aroused by hearing that a Post-office peon had been endeavouring to obtain change for a one hundred rupee note. The Post-office peon was arrested and the whole of the money recovered. The case is in the hands of the police.—*Deccan Herald.*

Trespass on the Premises of Government House.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo named Rama Luxamon was charged with trespassing on the premises of Government House, Parell, without satisfactory excuse. It appears that on Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as a police sepoy was on his round, he saw the prisoner standing near the Government House close to a window, and heard a noise as some glass had broken. He went up and on this the prisoner ran off. The sepoy pursued and seized him and took him to the window, near which he found a broken pane lying. The prisoner in defence said that he happened to strike against the window by accident. The magistrate convicted the prisoner and fined him five rupees.

Charge of Breach of Trust and Forgery by a Cotton Merchant.—A cotton merchant named Koosal Hurridas, a partner of the firm of that name, trading at Mandvie Bunder, appeared in the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon and laid a charge of criminal breach of trust and forgery against Tejpall Jetsey. The complainant stated that his firm had engaged defendant to proceed up-country to purchase cotton for them and that he purchased some to the value of Rs. 10,900. Doongersey Velljee had a share in the transaction, and he gave defendant a hoondee to the amount of Rs. 1,610 to pay for his portion. Defendant got the hoondee cashed, but instead of putting the amount to the credit of the firm, had appropriated it to his own uses and made false entries in the books of the firm to conceal his defalcations. The case was adjourned till 3rd September, and defendant was liberated on bail, three sureties of Rs. 6,000 each and his own recognizances for Rs. 18,000.

A Plucky Buggywallah.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, a buggywallah named Lalla Shaik was charged with having assaulted a blacksmith named John Hardie and with having demanded more than his legal fare. It seemed complainant had had the buggy for two hours and the driver demanded Rs. 4 as fare. This was refused, and the prisoner struck his passenger and tore his clothes. The magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 6, of which a half was to be given the complainant for the damages to his clothing—Rs. 2 being retained for the buggy hire.

THE MURDER OF A HINDOO GIRL.

The police have been making diligent enquiries into the mysterious murder of a Hindoo girl, aged about three years, named Khetabace, whose dead body was found on the morning of Friday, the 31st ultimo, near the railway overbridge at Bellasis Road. The Hindoo shroff who gave up the anklets to the police some four or five days after the murder of the girl, saw all the men who are in custody of the police, but he says that the man who sold him the ornaments was not among them. An adjourned inquest on the body was to be held yesterday, but the Coroner has, with a view to enable the police to prosecute their enquiries further, again adjourned it till the 25th instant.

DANGEROUS ROCKS NEAR Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP'S BUNGALOW.

On Thursday last, Mr. Charles Hallums, superintendent of police, appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, to prosecute the Parsee woman named Cooverbace against whom he obtained a summons last week. The defendant was charged with omitting to take order with property in her possession and thereby causing danger, obstruction, or injury, to persons in a public way. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

Mr. Hallums said—I am superintendant of police D Division. I confirm the information sworn by me on the 5th of this month. I saw the rocks again on Saturday evening last. They were still in the same position in which I had formerly seen them. I saw the place again yesterday evening, and observed that the upper portion of one of the rocks immediately below the house of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp had been removed, and I believe the work is still continuing. I also believe that the works have been going on since Tuesday morning at an early hour.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case said he had seen the place himself on Wednesday last, and he believed the danger was apparently removed or in course of removal. As no professional evidence was given as to the nature of the danger, he (the magistrate) should dismiss the case. The magistrate thought the work should be done by the Municipal Commissioner undersection 185 of the Municipal Act. He therefore dismissed the charge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NESBIT LANE RAILWAY CROSSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—After the very many complaints that have been published during the last two or three years regarding the Nesbit Lane railway crossing at Byculla, the residents at that place are not in any way relieved from the great annoyances they have been subjected to, by being shut out at times for more than twenty minutes before the crossing is cleared. I have observed some of the trains of so great a length, that they occupy the whole space from further up the lane down to the station. Since there are no signs of the work for an overbridge being commenced, the best and only plan the railway authorities could adopt to relieve the public of this nuisance, is to remove the Byculla station higher up and to discontinue altogether the station at Chinchpoogly. By adopting this plan the Nesbit Lane crossing would not necessarily be required to close for longer than three or four minutes.

13th August. A BYCULLA WALLA.

CHOLERA AT AKYAB.

Advices from Akyab to the 1st August received yesterday state that cholera was raging to an alarming extent in that town and the districts, driving the population of whole villages from their homes, and preventing immigration from Chittagong. Without which the cultivation of the rice crop has become an impossibility and thus a large area of ground, formerly under cultivation year after year, is now lying waste. Official statements go so far as to state that there would be no rice for export at all next year, and that the whole of the grain sown would barely suffice for home consumption of the country. This is rather an exaggerated statement; but there is no doubt that from the above causes that so far as Akyab is concerned, the export of rice will be on a smaller scale than for several years past. The rains have been plentiful, but the effects of cholera and consequent want of labour, have quite neutralised their effect.

BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, has forwarded to Government the annual report of the Small Causes Court for the year 1868-69 ending 31st March 1869. The following letter will show the working of the court during the year under report.

To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of this court for the year 1868-69, ending 31st March 1869.

The following tabular statement shows the number of suits instituted, the amount litigated, the number of causes heard and decided:—

Year.	Number of suits Instituted.	Amount Litigated.	Number of Causes Heard and Decided
1868-69	24,706	27,00,327 7 2	24,763

The entire expenses of the court during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,81,345-7-8, which deducted from the net receipts, or Rs. 2,23,237-4-2, leave, a surplus to the credit of the court of Rs. 41,891-12-6.

The number of suits instituted during the year under the extended jurisdiction for sums over Rs. 500 was 1,052, in 191 of these the sums claimed exceeded Rs. 1,000, the excess being abandoned for the purpose of bringing the cases within the jurisdiction of this court.

During the year 383 applications were made for the summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under the Registration Act.—I have, &c.

J. O'Leary, First Judge.

Bombay Small Cause Court, 21st May 1869.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity, August 15th, 1869.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 164 and 203.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 238, 258, and 168.

The Offertory will be devoted to the poor of the district.

St. John's Church,—Colaba.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 1 (Part 3) and 204.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 200 and 142 (Part 1.)

The Offertory to be devoted to the poor.

Holy Trinity Church,—Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 207, (O God, unseen, yet ever near) and 21 (On this day, the first of days).

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 162 (Thou art the way), 177 (Jesu, grant me this I pray), and 182 (There is a blessed home).

St. Peter's Church,—Mazagon.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration.)

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 170 and 153.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 175, 163, and 15.

The Offertory to be devoted to the enlargement of the Church.

In the Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Roslyn Castle at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G.

Mr. J. C. MULLALY.

The first application for admission as an attorney of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, was made on Tuesday by the Government advocate (Mr. Jardine) on behalf of Mr. J. C. Mullaly, attorney of the High Court of Bombay.

The Government advocate said that Mr. Mullaly had already been admitted as a pleader of the court. He now wished to be enrolled as an attorney. There was a general and growing desire on the part of the profession and of the European public to have a more definite division of labour than had hitherto existed and the admission of attorneys would be a step in that direction. Besides it sometimes happened that solicitors in Calcutta were embarrased and put to inconvenience, from their inability to find any attorney of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, to whom they might entrust cases, and from their ignorance of the system pursued in these provinces.

The Chief Justice took time to consult his colleagues. —*Pioneer.*

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT—13th August.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Theft.—Mahadoo Babajee was charged with stealing a silver necklet, the property of one Wittoo Mahakoosett, and was, on conviction, sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Ramayen Mahomed Bucker, a labourer, was charged at the instance of Dr. Sylvester, with stealing two articles of wearing apparel, the property of the Jamsetjee Hospital. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.—THE JEANIE DOUGLAS.—BURCHAM AND ANOTHER V. MILLS AND ANOTHER.

(Before Mr. Baron Pigott.)

This was an action to recover compensation for an alleged breach of contract to carry 4,000 barrels of beer in the Jeanie Douglas to India. The defendants paid £820 into court, and pleaded that that was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim.

Mr. Gates appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. H. James, Q. C., and Mr. Lanyon for the defendants.

The plaintiffs were shipbrokers, and towards the end of 1868 they entered into a contract with the India Council for the conveyance of a large number of barrels of beer from London to Bombay, 4,000 to be shipped in December, and there was a penalty of 2s. 6d. per hogshead in the event of the shipment not being made within the stipulated time. The defendants acting as agents for the owners of the Jeanie Douglas, engaged with the plaintiffs to ship the 4,000 barrels at the rate of 8s. 6d. per hogshead, but owing to the hold of the vessel having been painted with some kind of varnish, and the India Council having reserved the right to reject any vessel they might consider unsuitable, the surveyor declined to pass the ship at the latter end of December. Some correspondence than passed, and the defendants offered the plaintiffs the ships Barham and the Glenlora as substitutes for the Jeanie Douglas. These vessels were not accepted, and it appeared that, on the 22nd of Jan., the plaintiffs, professing to be the agents of the defendants, as well as the owners of the Jeanie Douglas, chartered the Magnolia to take 4,000 hogsheads at 10s. per hogshead, and contracted to supply any further quantity of beer that might be required to fill up the ship, the price of such further quantity to be 7s. 6d. This charter, it would appear, was taken up without the knowledge of the defendants, or of the owner of the Jeanie Douglas. The plaintiffs had also contracted with the Council for the shipment of 576 hogsheads in the month of January, and this quantity was shipped in that month on board the Magnolia. This shipment being made, the plaintiffs, on the 4th of February, transferred their interest in the Magnolia to Mr. Ory, a commission agent. The terms upon which this transfer was made were, that the plaintiffs should receive 100 guineas, that the 576 hogsheads already on board the vessel should be conveyed to Bombay at the rate of 7s. 6d. per hogshead, and that plaintiffs should do the ship's business, receiving a commission of 2½ per cent. The parties frequently met upon the matter with a view to a settlement, and it appeared that on the 8th of February the plaintiffs contracted with Mr. Ory to ship 4,000 hogsheads of beer to Bombay at 13s. 9d. per hogshead, and that 3,340 hogsheads of the beer were shipped at that rate, and the remainder on board the Glenlora on similar terms. The plaintiffs now sought to recover the difference between the 8s. 6d. and 13s. 9d. and the 5 per cent., as it was alleged that that was the rate they had to pay for conveyance, rates having risen at the commencement of February. They also claimed the penalties, amounting to £500 which had been paid the Council on the breach to ship the December beer, and for other sums, amounting in the whole to over £1,700.

The defendants admitted the breach, but contended that the plaintiffs should have sought tonnage in the month of January. They also claimed to have the advantage of the charter of the Magnolia, urging that the plaintiffs' engagement of that vessel in their names, although not disclosed to them, was manifestly for the conveyance of the 4,000 hogsheads; and the sum paid into court, £820 was calculated at the rate of 10s. per hogshead, and was sufficient to cover the penalties and other sums claimed by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Baron Pigott, in summing up, left the jury to determine at what time the plaintiffs should have gone into the market to engage tonnage, and what was the rate of tonnage at that time.

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found a verdict for the defendants.

NUGGUR RACES.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

First Day, Tuesday, 10th August.

The race week for 1869 at this station did not commence very auspiciously. Heavy rain for some days previous had rendered the course almost unrideable, and, indeed, for two or three days beforehand, the secretary had been obliged to close the course entirely, while the owners of horses were reduced to give them such exercise along the roads as they could manage.

The morning of the 10th August, however, broke fine, and, although cloudy, did not show any appearance of rain, and the stewards therefore decided that the races should not be postponed—a measure which, from the heavy state of the course, they were afraid at one time would have been unavoidable. A light breeze, however, with an occasional glimpse of sunshine helped somewhat to reduce the mud, and by 4 P. M. the ground, although still very far from good, was in a better condition than might have been expected; but in some parts the course was like a ploughed field.

The first event on the card for the day was the Galloway Maidens. For all maiden Galloways Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. Byculla Standard. ½ mile.

For this race six horses came to the post, viz.

	st. lbs. ozs.	
H.H.Aga Khan's c a g Zaafir.....	8 12 12	Syed 1
,, g a p Arabspirit.....	7 7 13	Chance..... 0
Mr. Hogg's ...c a g Curaçao	8 9 8	Owner 2
Mr. Jones'.....g a g Wild Oats.....	8 8 10	Cassim 5
Mr. Williams'..b a g Little John ...	8 7 12	Feroze 4
Capt. Charles'..c a g Scarlet Runner	8 5 2	Capt. Stack. 3

Zaafir was the favourite at long odds, although both Curaçoa and Scarlet Runner found backers.

On passing the stand Zaafir led out at a poor pace, followed closely by Scarlet Runner, Arabspirit, Little John and Curaçoa, with Wild Oats in the rear. This order was kept up till the ½ mile in, when Curaçoa took Scarlet Runner's place, and coming up in good style, lay about a length behind Zaafir, but notwithstanding all the efforts of his jockey, could not collar him, and the Aga's little horse came in an easy winner, hard held, Curaçoa a good second and Scarlet Runner a tolerable third. Curaçao's rider was unfortunately unable to get up the weight and had to carry 8 lbs. over weight, which naturally made a most material difference; every extra pound in the heavy state of the course must have told fearfully, and could the proper weight have been ridden, Curaçao would most probably have pushed Zaafir very close.

Time—1st half mile.....	m. s. 1 1
,, 2nd ,, ...	1 14
,, 3rd ,, ...	1 7
Total...	3 22

The second race was the "Charges." Rs. 75 from the fund. Entrance 2 G. M. For all horses that have been regularly ridden *bona fide* as chargers for three months previous to the meeting. 1 mile. 11 stone G. R.

Four horses came to the post, viz:—

Col. H. Vyse's ..g a h. The Aga (late Fairy).	Maj. Blundell 2
Capt Hunter's.. g a h. Brilliant	Mr. Cook..... 3
Capt. Charles ...b a g Benedict.....	Mr. Jones..... 1
Capt. Stir'benzie'sg a h. Taffy	Owner..... 0

Benedict was the favourite for this at any odds, having sold very high in the lotteries the day previous, and before starting 3 to 1 was offered freely on him.

The result proved as was expected. The same old horse started off with a good lead, and with his head between his knees, led the whole way round at a hand gallop, pulling double, winning hard held with the greatest ease, never having been challenged. The Aga a tolerable second. Taffy pulled up at the distance and did not pass the post.

	m. s.
Time—1st half mile	1 7
2nd do.	1 8
Total...	2 15

The third race on the card was *the* great event of the day.

The Nuggur Derby.—Rs. 300 from the fund for all maiden horses. Weight for age. 1 stone in excess of Byculla Standard. 1½ mile. The usual penalty on Colonial and English horses. Entrance on 1st July 5 G. M, 1st August 7 G M. when the race was closed.

Seven horses came to the post for the race, viz.

Capt. Dent .....b a us. h. Pioneer	11	Maj. Chessbyre	1
H.H. Aga Khan's c. a. g. Zaafir.....	9	12 Syed.	2
Mr. Gibson's[illegible]..... c. a. h.		Cock Robin.	10 Mr. Cooke. 3
The Northerner's b. a. h.		Novice.....	9 12 Tookaram.
Mr. Framjee's ...g. a. h.		Leprochaun.	9 5 Capt. Stack.
Mr. Langley's ...c. a. us. gl.		Consul	9 9 Cassim.
Mr. Williams' ...b. a. us. m.		Ariadne.....	10 9 Feroze.

Pioneer was the favourite and found backers in every direction, and it would have been a hard matter to find any one to bet against him. After two false starts, the flag was dropped, and with the exception of Ariadne who, unfortunately for her owner, reared up and turned half round, the rest got off pretty well together. They passed the stand at racing speed, the little Arabs determined to cut out the running. At the mile post Pioneer drew slightly ahead, closely followed by Zaafir and Novice; at the half mile in Novice fell back and Consul drew slightly forward. Pioneer, however, had it pretty much his own way, and won as he liked, Zaafir coming in a good second, and very game considering he had run 1½ mile in the Galloway Maidens over very heavy ground.

A different result might have been recorded if the Derby had been run before the Galloway Maidens, but there is little doubt that Zaafir will prove (from the way he ran both his races) one of the best Galloways of the season.

	m. s.
Time—1st half mile	1 ½
,, 2nd ,, ...	1 12½
,, 3rd ,, ...	1 7½
Total...	3 21½

The last race on the card for this day's racing was the Poney Plate for all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. ¾ of a mile. Catch weights.

Three ponies were entered for this, viz.

Capt. Dent's ..... w a p	Locomotive..... Chance.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...g a p	Arabspirit ..... Syed.
Mr. Framjee's ..... g p	Gimcrack ..... Livesey.

The betting on this event was tolerably even, each poney having friends to back him. After one false start, the three got off splendidly together. Gymcrack appeared out of sorts, as he tailed off from the commencement and was before he had gone a quarter of a mile beaten off. The other two raced round together, the result being in favour of Arabspirit, who won with great ease, Locomotive about a length behind. The Aga's gallant little poney came as fresh as possible notwithstanding his severe gallop in the Galloway Maidens. Arabspirit is a small poney as regards height, but enormously powerful, and one of the best shaped ponies I have ever seen on the Nuggur course.

Time.....	m. s. 1 37

This ended the first day's racing. The time might be considered bad, but the state of the course from constant rain was so bad that it could not have been expected to be otherwise.

The arrangements throughout were excellent and reflect great credit on the secretary: the course was well kept.

The rain most good-naturedly held off during the afternoon, but began to fall again in torrents very soon after the racing was finished.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 7th, 9th and 11th August.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 8th, 9th and 10th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12th to 8 P.M. of the 13th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 55	0 3
,, Calcutta	15 18	0 57
,, Madras	8 59	2 53

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in Bombay Signal Office—

For Ameer Mahommed Choota Meea, from Futtyghur, Furruckabad, Nazeer Mahommed.

For Bhickajee, Dhooljee Tank, from Tonghoo, Pestonjee; 2 messages for Captain Hazelrigg, from Rangoon, G. F. Gildea, Captain 21st Fusiliers.

NOTICE.

The charge on messages between England and New York via Valentia is reduced from 40 to 30 shillings with (3) shillings for each additional word from 11th instant.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 13th, 12-30 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 11th August, via Russia 6th August.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CLERK OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The hearing of the charge of criminal breach of trust and cheating against Cowasjee Jamsetjee, lately in the service of the P. and O. Company, was resumed at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, on Wednesday.

Mr. McCulloch conducted the prosecution, and Mr Serjeant Atkinson defended the prisoner.

Mr. Bostock, Acting Superintendent of the Company, was first allowed to make a correction on his deposition of the former day. His deposition had been to the effect—"The prisoner produced two memoranda which were certified as correct by the signature of Mr. Bishop, the purser's store-keeper, whereupon I initialed the same for payment";—and it was held for the prosecution that from this it appeared as though the negligence, if any, had been in passing these memoranda, wheras it was that of the purser's store-keeper—Mr. Bostock's initials having been placed as an authority to the cash-keeper to prepare a cheque for the amount. Mr. Bostock was then cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and he deposed:—I have been fifteen years in the service of the P. and O. Company. When I arrived in Bombay defendant was custom-house clerk in the purser's store department. I was then head assistant. Defendant's immediate superior was Mr. Bishop. I do not know whether defendant had a good character or not. I know Mr. Bishop. He had a good character. I never heard that defendant had anything but a good character. When I spoke of having looked through our books to see if stores were received by the Leonidas, the use of the word "books" may have been a *lapsus*. I meant to say I looked through papers. The first document brought to me in connection with bonding stores in the purser's department was in the form of this exhibit. (Put in). During the currency of documents D, E and F, put in on a former occasion, 97 bonds were stated to have been impressed, and the stamps charged for during that time were of the value of Rs. 2,023-8. I initialed these papers. They were brought to me by defendant, having been signed in full by Mr. Bishop, then purser's store-keeper. I did not by my initials vouch for the accuracy of details in the accounts. The whole value of stamps impressed on Customs bonds for pursers' stores for us in 1868 is Rs. 186-14. I produce such of those bonds as are not already exhibits in this case. Mr. Bishop had a petty cash account and a running advance of Rs. 500.

Re-examined by Mr. McCulloch—I put in vouchers presented by defendant in 1864, amounting to Rs. 3,388-12; the amount of stamps actually impressed for that year was Rs. 277-8. The vouchers presented by defendant in 1865 amount to Rs. 8,441; the value of stamps impressed for that year amounts to Rs. 380. The vouchers for 1866 are for Rs. 3,419-4, and the stamps for Rs. 200-12. The vouchers for 1867 are for Rs. 1,089, and the stamps for Rs. 160-10. The vouchers for 1868 are for Rs. 5,887-8, and the stamps for Rs. 186-14. The vouchers for 1869 up to 31st March are for Rs. 1,896-4, and the stamps for Rs. 42-8. These are all the vouchers defendant has ever given me. Some of them given for 1864 are for stamps purchased in 1863, amounting to Rs. 34-4. Upon the production of these vouchers I initialed them, and that was an authority to our cash-keeper to fill up cheques to pay defendant, which cheques I signed. Those cheques would frequently be for Customs duty as well as for the amount of these vouchers for stamps.

To Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—All the vouchers were signed by the purser's store-keeper from 1864 to 1869 and initialed by me or my *locum tenens*.

Mr. Alexander William Kelly sworn—I am inspector of Customs in charge of the P. and O. Company's bonded ware-houses. I have been so in charge since June or July, 1865. I produce these 376 bonds for pursers' stores in my office kept as records since 1863. The first executed bond on behalf of the P. and O. Company was executed in October, 1863. There is a register at present in three volumes of bonds in our office. It contains a record of every bond executed on behalf of the Company since October 1863. The first entry records the first bond entered into on behalf of the P. and O. Company. The bonded warehouses of the P. and O. Company consist of three buildings, all under my charge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—The stamps impressed on those bonds were impressed before they were executed. It was Mr. Bishop's business to sign the bonds. There were no P. and O. pursers' stores landed ex Leonidas in 1868. Marine stores were landed, but not bonded. Mr. Bishop and I were in the same room. I saw Mr. Bishop frequently giving money to defendant. I have seen defendant giving Mr. Bishop money, five or six times in all. I do not know what it was for in either case. Defendant has had a good character since I have known him.

Re-examined by Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Bishop used to have speculations in merchandise, and Cowasjee negotiated for him and paid money on account. This was done quite openly.

Mr. George Bishop sworn—I am purser's store-keeper in the P. and O. service at Bombay, and have been so since 1st May 1866. I entered the Company's service in June 1863 as clerk. It was my duty to sign bonds given to the Custom-house at Bombay on account of goods bonded here. The bonds, so far as not printed, were written by the defendant. He obtained the necessary information for this purpose from invoices handed over to him by me. When the bonds were prepared, I signed them before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs. I had not before that checked them in any way. On those occasions I would sign a number of bonds. I never took any memo. of bonds I signed, nor did I notice the stamps or their value. In the course of business it was not my duty to keep a record of the particulars of the bonds signed by me, nor of the value of the stamps impressed on them. There is no book in our office for such entries. It was my duty to sign a number of vouchers connected with the bonded goods, such as import manifests and duty bills, but I have no recollection of signing the vouchers now produced, though I see that they are my handwriting. I never checked these vouchers for stamps. I had no materials in my own charge for checking these charges for stamps, as shown in the exhibits now in court. I could only have checked the charges by looking at the impressed stamps on the bonds. I did not know what was the proper charge for stamps. I never made any payment for stamps on behalf of the P. and O. Company. I never received any money from defendant on account of stamps. I never received any money from the Company on account of stamps. Defendant sold consignments for me and paid me on that account. I never received any other money from him. I had many documents to sign, thirty or forty at a time, and relied upon Mr. Kelly and defendant in signing the papers now in court as exhibits.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Defendant was under me and obeyed my orders, and I had every confidence in him. He was steady and attentive, so far as I know. (The first exhibit was shown to witness.) My signature is attached to it. I do not recollect signing it. I swear that I did not assist defendant to make up this account. I swear that I never took defendant to my house to make up this or any other voucher. I never supplied him with materials in my handwriting for making up this voucher or any other of the vouchers in court. I should think I was paid to see that these vouchers were correct. It was defendant's duty to see that they were correct. Generally speaking, I had no advances of petty cash from the P. and O. Company. I never enquired whether the condition of the bonds was fulfilled. The defendant did not bring realisations of cheques to me. On the 27th or 28th June 1868, I cannot remember defendant's bringing me Rs. 6,474-10-11. On the 3rd or 4th October 1868, I have no recollection of defendant bringing me Rs. 6,601-3-7.

Re-examined by Mr. McCulloch—Defendant was not in the habit of paying sums of money over to me. I will swear that, neither on 27th or 28th June 1868, nor on 3rd or 4th October 1868, did defendant pay over to me the sums of money just mentioned in my cross-examination. Small stores were allowed to the servants of the Company out of bond. I collected the duty on these and entrusted defendant to pay it over to the Customs' duties. I would have as much as Rs. 900 on this account. Mr. Kelly knew what was due and I was responsible to him.

At this stage of the proceedings the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday, the 18th instant, at half past 2 P.M.

THE "CAPTIVE BALLOON" IN DIFFICULTIES AGAIN.

The captive balloon at Chelsea seems to be a confirmed victim to adverse circumstances. A mishap in autumn caused the undertaking to hibernate profitlessly, and a strong wind in summer drove the captive to Bucks with a corresponding loss in money and confidence. Now that we have got settled weather this unlucky adventure has been assailed at law. Recent explosions have led neighbours to think, in defiance, or rather in ignorance of all dynamical principles and facts, that there is great danger of an explosion; and thereon they have served the proprietor with a summons. It might have been thought that people living close to the Imperial Gas Works had comparatively little to dread from the presence of a balloon whose contents if ignited would only produce an innocuous puff in the absence of any sort of rigid resistance. Employers of labour have perhaps a mere substantial grievance in the loss of time and work through people staring idly at the ascending car, but the proprietor of the balloon can hardly be made legally responsible for this.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Justices of the Peace was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. There was a good attendance, and Mr. C. E. Chapman, in the absence of the Chairman, was called upon to occupy the chair.

The Chairman said the first business was the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's annual report for 1868.

Mr. Russel Aitken—I don't know, sir, whether I will be in order in calling attention to the correspondence which has just been put into the hands of the Justices.

[The correspondence referred to will be found at the end of this report.]

The Chairman—Has it anything to do with the report?

Mr. Aitken said it referred to the delay of the report especially, and several incidental points of considerable interest to the Bench. The delay of the report had been ascribed to the department which had lately been under his charge, and he requested to be allowed to explain the circumstances of that delay.

The Chairman said he thought this was a very fair subject for an explanation, since it had been alluded to especially at last meeting, and he thought the Bench would be glad to hear Mr. Aitken's explanation.

Mr. Aitken then proceeded to say that he thought the circumstances under which work was done under the Municipality ought always to be taken into account. He thought an executive officer should be held liable for all the expenditure of his department, but unfortunately Mr. Crawford was not of that opinion, for he thought that under the Act——

Mr. Crawford—I rise to order. The question is not as to my opinion whether an executive officer should or should not be responsible for the expenditure of his department.

The Chairmain—Until I dispose of the question of order, will you sit down, Mr. Aitken? (Mr. Aitken here took his seat.)

Mr. Crawford—The question upon which Mr. Aitken is speaking is as to the delay which I attributed, not to his department, but to him personally, and which I do now attribute to him personally, and there is no other question before the Bench.

The Chairman said that as Mr. Crawford had risen to speak to a point of order he (the Chairman) ought to say that, if the delay was attributed to Mr. Aitken personally, there was so much the more reason for giving Mr. Aitken an opportunity of repudiating the statement if he could, and therefore he thought Mr. Aitken was not out of order in referring to the subject, and was fairly entitled now to give any explanation, provided he kept strictly to the point at issue—namely, the report which was now under consideration, and touching the delay in the transmission of it, regarding which sundry remarks had been made at last meeting.

Mr. Russel Aitken said he would endeavour to keep as closely to the point as he could, but it might be necessary to call in certain incidental circumstances which perhaps might not be quite relevant to the subject. He might say that in 1867 he had called the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the exorbitant prices which were being paid for stores, and requested that he might be allowed to take the matter in hand, as he had thought the stores might be obtained cheaper. Mr. Crawford allowed him to do so, and at the end of the year Mr. Crawford requested him to invite tenders for the supply of stores. He made out schedules, and invited tenders by advertisement in the usual way, and if his memory did not deceive him more than a hundred schedules were sold. After he had advertised for tenders, the first thing he heard of the matter was when the contract was brought forward at the Bench meeting for the acceptance of the Bench. He had no information then, and if he had stood up, as Mr. Crawford in his letter insinuated he should have done, he could merely have said he had not been asked about it; but as he did not see that anything was wrong, he did not choose to put himself in what might have been a false position. Mr. Colah, who tendered for the whole of the stores, with the exception of one important item (No. 5) was also the contractor for the previous year; and he might say that he had felt considerable dissatisfaction at the manner in which stores had been supplied in the previous year. When this contract of Mr. Colah was sent to him by Mr. Maidment, it was sent to him for guidance. With regard to Fraser and Miller's contract, he could not say anything, for it was a comparatively unimportant one. When he got this memo. from Mr. Maidment for guidance, he requested to know whether the prices were to be certified by him. He might say he was not inexperienced in engineering. Just before he came out to Bombay he had had for some time, and through a very difficult session, charge of one of the very largest engineering offices in London, and when he came to Bombay he introduced the custom prevalent in London, and had the tenders sent in to Mr. Crawford, and then advised on them. This, he held, was the legitimate course, and Mr. Crawford, in departing from it, committed a very serious error of judgment. And when he asked Mr. Maidment whether he was to certify to the prices, Mr. Maidment said he did not understand the object of the enquiry. He then replied to Mr. Maidment that he could not make his enquiry more clear, and that it was usual for an engineer to certify the prices before the contractor could be paid. He might say that he had never known a public company with which he had been connected depart from this plan. It was a universal rule and safeguard in all public companies, and he did not think the chairman of any company at home would dream of departing from it. Mr. Maidment then replied to him—"that (excepting for articles of stationery, which will be certified to by heads of departments) the quality and descriptions of articles supplied will be certified to by the Storekeeper, and it will be the business of the Audit Department of this office to see that the rates charged accord with those in the schedule of prices accepted by the Commissioner." Now, he must say that Mr. Maidment in this ruling was not in accordance with the usual practice. The engineer invariably certified to the price and quality of articles, and it was simply absurd to expect that an engineer would take anything that a store-keeper chose to give to him. Let them take for example Mr. Ormiston, of the Elphinstone Company, and Mr. LeMesurier, of the G. I. P. Railway; he did not suppose these gentlemen would bind themselves to take stores supplied by a store-keeper.

The Chairman here reminded Mr. Aitken that the time of the Justices was very valuable, as they had only two or three hours of daylight. The point was as to the delay in submitting the store returns, and he did not see what the tender had to do with that.

Mr. Taylor (who had newly entered the meeting) remarked that Mr. Aitken was in order, as he was referring to part of the business of last meeting.

The Chairman—Exactly so. I have already ruled he is in order, and the only question is as to his speaking to the point.

Mr. Aitken—I wish to point out that as Mr. Maidment held that I was not responsible for either the quality or the

regard to these accounts now before us, and which you are asked to approve—for remember if you approve the report, it may be said you have committed yourself to these accounts in passing this report—they are not audited, and therefore I think it is a very serious consideration whether, before Mr. Wilson and the other gentleman have signed these accounts, you should adopt the Commissioner's report as it now stands. I think I have now brought the main points before you; I may say I have had the accounts only a very short time in hand and I have done my best to understand them. I have done my best to understand them and have derived valuable assistance and help from Mr. Maidment in trying to ascertain the result of them,—for an account to be of any use must be clear and intelligible so that a child may see what is the truth. (Hear, hear.) Before I sit down I may repeat what I said at last meeting—that no account that does not close with a cash balance Dr. and Cr. is really reliable, and I do hope that will be furnished and that in a fortnight hence you will have the report in your hands (Applause.)

The remaining portion of our report of the meeting will appear in Monday's *Gazette*.]

The following is the correspondence referred to at the beginning of the report :—

BOMBAY, 22nd July, 1869.

To ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—With respect to what passed at the last meeting of the Bench of Justices I have the honour to state that I do not know that the tender for stores which was accepted by you was the lowest. The difficulty of hearing in the Durbar Room must be my excuse for not replying to you at the time as I did not catch what you said. I happen to know, at least I was informed by a member of one of the largest firms in Bombay, that their tender for timber was lower than the accepted one. I know nothing of the other tenders, but will be glad even now, if you will place them at my disposal, to go through them, and give a professional opinion.

Allow me to remind you that I have never on any occasion (except when repairing Dam No 3 of the Vehar Lake) accepted or tried to accept any tender, as you very well know I introduced the custom of having all tenders sent in to you to be opened and numbered before being sent to me for opinion; formerly as you are aware all tenders were sent in to the Engineer and opened by him.

I only claim that in the interests of the Municipality the Engineer should give his professional opinion on all contracts involving any expenditure by his department.

This I must adhere to, as any departure from this custom might involve the Municipality in serious loss.

I have the honour to request that you will kindly let me have copies of Mr. Maidment's Memoranda, forwarding the accepted tender to me for guidance, also copies of my replies thereto.

I hope you will have no objection to my sending a qualified accountant to inspect the state in which the store accounts were left at the end of 1868, and also the amount of work required to complete them.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

RUSSEL AITKEN, J. P.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1869

To RUSSEL AITKEN, Esq., C.E.

SIR,—Your letter of the 22nd ultimo reached my office that day. The delay in replying to it has been occasioned by the difficulty in tracing the originals of the documents of which you ask copies.

It appears that they were endorsed by you for record on the 11th May 1868, but were never recorded but mislaid. After a prolonged search they were found this morning in a pigeon-hole among a heap of miscellaneous papers.

I now forward you a certified copy of the correspondence you allude to, which is attached to the original schedules, which were altered by yourself in your own handwriting in several items and endorsed by your initials.

On receipt of your No. 266 of 3rd April 1868, I sent for you to my office room, and after hearing your explanation I requested you to state what items of the Schedules you objected to, and by what extent you considered the rates should be modified. You marked and altered the items with your own hand. The contractor's rates were modified accordingly. This being done, you were satisfied, for you endorsed the whole correspondence with your own hand (as shown in the copy) "Record Schedules being reduced."

R. A. 11/5/68.

[illegible] circumstances, and remembering that [illegible] already been notified to the Bench at [illegible]eeting at which you were present, re[illegible] that from that time to this you have [illegible]ference on the subject, I do not propose [illegible] after this lapse of time of your offer [illegible] advice in that matter.

[illegible]decline to allow any professional account[illegible]n the auditors to have access to the ac[illegible]office.

[illegible]s will be well able to judge from the mass of papers which the Controller's office has had to prepare in consequence of your neglect of orders, whether I was justified in attributing the delay in the preparation of the accounts mainly to that neglect.

The fact remains that you never sent in a single store receipt or expenditure return for the whole of the year 1868, although your neglect to do so was brought to the notice of the Bench in the middle of the year.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th March, 1868.

From the Controller of Municipal Accounts, to the Ex. Engineer Drainage Works.

SIR,—In forwarding copies of tenders from the undermentioned individuals for contracts for supplies to the Municipality for the period of 10 months commencing on the 1st instant, and terminating on the 31st December 1868, which have been duly accepted by the Bench of Justices, I have the honour, under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner, to request that you will be good enough not to purchase the articles embraced therein from the market or elsewhere.

Mr. D. F. Colah for contracts Nos. 1 to 4, 6, and 7.
Messrs. Fraser and Miller for contract No. 5.

2. Supplies for stationery should be obtained from Mr. D. F. Colah direct, without the intervention of the Storekeeper, care being taken to restrict the charges for these supplies to a minimum by the purchase of such articles only as are absolutely necessary and of an inexpensive description,—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

To the Controller of Accounts.

The Executive Engineer requests instructions as to whether he is expected to certify to these prices.

(Signed) R. AITKEN,
26th March 1868. Executive Engineer.

The undersigned does not understand the object of the above inquiry, the rates embraced in the schedules having been accepted by the Commissioner and reported to the Bench.

(Signed) W. MAIDMENT, Controller.
27th March 1868.

The undersigned regrets that he cannot make his enquiry more clear. It is usual for an Engineer to certify the prices before the contractor can be paid.

(Signed) R. AITKEN, Executive Engineer.
27th March 1868.

The undersigned begs to state that the (excepting for articles of stationery which will be certified to by heads of departments) quality and descriptions of articles supplied will be certified to by the Storekeeper, and it will be the business of the Audit Department of this office to see that the rates charged accord with those in the schedules of prices accepted by the Commissioner.

(Signed) W. MAIDMENT, Controller.
30th March 1868.

To the Commissioner.

The Executive Engineer Municipality, in forwarding the foregoing memos. for the opinion of the Commissioner, would remark that he considers it a most extraordinary thing that the Controller should imagine that an Executive officer should not have some control over every portion of the expenditure under his charge.

[illegible]ested that the opinion of the Finance Com[illegible]ken on the Controller's decision.

[illegible] R. AITKEN, Executive Engineer.
[illegible]868.

[illegible]ord.—Schedules being reduced.

[illegible]868. (Signed) R. A.

(True Copy)
[illegible]UE CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner.
[illegible]1869.

8th August 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter forwarding copies of the memos. asked for by me, but must express my surprise at the construction put by you on the departmental order referred to therein. The only object I had in writing that memo. was to direct the attention of the store clerks to the alterations which had been made in the prices of several of the articles. I must remind you that when we had the meeting with the contractor after his contract had been accepted by you, and notified to the Bench, that he (the contractor) refused to reduce any of his prices to what I considered reasonable, and further that he would only alter the prices of five or six of the articles, whereas the prices of nearly all of them were, as I pointed out, excessive. I need hardly remind you that there is a point beyond which remonstrance on the part of an inferior officer becomes insubordination, but that after remonstrance the responsibility rests with the superior who may disregard it.—Your obedient servant,

RUSSEL AITKEN.

To A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

A SCANDINAVIAN meeting, attended by upwards of 10,000 Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, took place on the 4th inst. in the park of the royal palace of Fredericksborg, about twelve miles north of Copenhagen. The Scandinavian societies of Denmark and Sweden had sent invitations to all parts of Scandinavia, and the most distant places sent representatives to the meeting. A journalist came from Trondheim, and the extreme north of Norway, a peasant from a village on the western coast of Jutland, and Sleswick was represented by three well-known Danish patriots from Flensburg. A great number of speeches in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish were delivered, in which the necessity of a political union between Sweden and Denmark was dwelt upon as the only means of protecting those countries against the attacks of their powerful neighbours. It was also urged that the greatest possible development should be given to both the military and naval forces of Scandinavia. A Swede spoke warmly in favour of the people of North Sleswick, and one of the delegates from that country declared that the North Sleswickers would "never cease to appeal to the treaty of Prague as the guarantee of their rights, and to demand reunion with Denmark, trusting that they would be supported in this demand by their Scandinavian brothers." The meeting concluded with several toasts in honour of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his betrothed, the Princess of Sweden.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ARMY FINANCE.

WE have reason to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has himself taken the question of army finance in hand. The grand project of placing the whole expenditure of the army in the hands of military officials who would check their own accounts and be a law unto themselves, free from the impertinent supervision of civilians, may now be regarded as knocked on the head. Mr. Lowe, we believe, insists that the authority of the Treasury shall be rigidly upheld. Special arrangements are therefore, we understand, under consideration with a view to the separation of the stores and cash departments. The latter will be strengthened and simplified so as to give the Secretary for War effectual aid in revising and reducing the expenditure of the army.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

WHAT the Aeronautic Society of London has been for years trying, and trying in vain, to accomplish, some San Francisco mechanic, as yet unknown to fame, has very quietly pushed to at least partial success. For, talk as we please about the "Avitor's" coming to New York, if the telegraphic news of what her model has done is correct, the problem of aerial navigation is in a fair way of being solved. In this, as in many other matters, *c' est le premier pas qui coute.* The desideratum for years has been—not primarily to get a complete and magnificent air-locomotive which will carry a train of half-a-dozen heavy cars behind it "round about the earth in forty minutes," but to get a working engine which will float in the air at all. This is the first step—this is the great obstacle; and when it is once accomplished, the question of perfectibility is like that of rising from Guttenburg's press to Hoe's from Watt's "separate condenser" to the mighty engines of the magnificent steamships that plow the Atlantic.—*New York Times,* July 8.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

THE committee of the Dialectical Society met on Tuesday, July 20, at Fitzroy-square; Dr. Edmunds in the chair. This was the last meeting prior to the recess.

M. Chevalier narrated many incidents of phenomena produced on his merely placing his fingure on a tripod table; that mental questions put by others had been often correctly answered that sometimes evil spirits had come, and by adjuring them in the name of the "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," the phenomena had ceased.

Mr. T. Percival stated that for many years prior to Spiritualism in its present phase being mentioned, he was subject to supernatural influences; that, once anxious to decide whether he should enter as a student at Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin, he had a vision. He saw a collegiate room. In it were himself and a person peculiarly robed. Certain incidents took place, and the vision vanished. He decided on going to Oxford, when he was puzzled as to the Thirty-nine Articles. A friend with whom he conversed invited him to his chambers. He went, and found he was in the room he had seen in his vision, his friend dressed in the same manner, and all the incidents occurred as foreseen. Another incident was narrated as to three persons seen in vision during a journey, which was verified in a few hours. Mr. Percival considered the visions were given to satisfy his mind that he was in the right path, he having prayerfully asked guidance.

Miss Anne Blackwell, of Paris, gave an interesting statement as to the religious views of a portion of the Parisian Spiritualists; that she had seen at her own home interesting phenomena, which amply proved that they were produced by unseen intelligent powers; that doubtless there were diabolic spirits as well as the opposite, who produced the phenomena; but that as far as her experience went, she was opposed to treating them as "accursed;" that by kindness of feeling and advice tendered to those who behaved themselves wildly, she had results such as elicited from them expressions of thankfulness; that some six friends were one evening together, and saw the apparition of a beloved friend clad in beautiful drapery pass through the room, and the spirit recognised them.

Hain Friswell declared that he had witnessed on one occasion that which appeared to be diabolic possession of several persons in a room; that he by adjuration caused the whole phenomena to cease; that he had seen other phenomena not of that character. In answer to a question, Have you seen mesmeric will-power exercised without any invocation? he stated he had not any such experience. His answer amused several persons present who had seen mesmeric phenomena in many phases.

Mr. J. S. Bergheim stated that he was accustomed to the phenomena arising in mesmerism and biology, and that persons unacquainted with them should not impeviously denounce Spiritualistic phenomena as diabolic till they had made themselves practically acquainted with the unseen powers of their natural life; that he had seen spiritual phenomena, and that he in one instance had seen a shoeblack close to his office possessed; that he put the crowd back quietly, took the boys hand, and firmly requested (mentally) that the spirit leave. At once it did so, and the boy was at once restored to his right mind.

The Countess of Pomare stated it was not fair and not consonant with the character of the Deity, that all spiritual beings not Trinitarians should be considered diabolical, or that His ministering spirits should be of the same grade.

The thanks of all present were then presented to Dr. Edmunds and Mrs. Edmunds for their kindness to the members of the committee witnesses, and visitors during the several meeting of the Dialectical committee on Spiritualism held at their residence. This closed the proceedings.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS IN PARAGUAY.

IT is some time since we have heard of the British subjects detained in Paraguay, and the Foreign Office has as yet published no River Plate correspondence during this session of Parliament. Meanwhile Mr. Thompson, in his interesting volume on the Paraguayan war, furnishes some painful particulars. We ventured at the time to express doubts of the value of a concession made by President Lopez, and published at the beginning of this year by the Foreign Office as a sort of diplomatic victory, whereby a Dr. Fox and some fourteen women and children were brought away from Paraguay in a British gunboat; and we threw doubt also on the value of the assurances given of the unwillingness of all the others to leave Paraguay. Mr Thompson was at Angostura with Lopez when the gunboat Beacon, Commander Parsons, arrived in November, 1868. He says that Lopez deliberately deceived the British commander.

On Lopez hearing of the arrival of an English captain he was much vexed, and almost sent him away without hearing what he had to say. He allowed him, however, to go up to his head-quarters.

also invited him to some English plum-pudding which Mrs. Lynch had made, told him that he might talk to all the British subjects, and that none of them wanted to go away. He had, however, bottled up the few British subjects who were near head-quarters, and only one was allowed to see him, and then only within earshot of Lopez. Everything was so arranged as to impress Captain Parsons that he had been allowed to go wherever he wished, and to see everybody he liked. He was allowed to take away Dr. Fox and a dozen Englishwomen and children. The husband of one of these women was allowed to go on board the Beacon with her and stay till midnight. He was a mechanic who, by the successive deaths of the chief men in the arsenal, had become the head of it himself, and was getting a large salary. He did not wish to go away, and he told Captain Parsons that none of the English wished to leave.

Captain Parsons tried to see and speak with Mr. Thompson, but Lopez would not let this come about.

When Captain Parsons was going on board the Beacon he was so good as to send me word that he should like to see me. I immediately telegraphed for permission to Lopez, who replied, "Send any excuse you like." So I had to send word that I was busy, and could not go. Later in the evening one of the officers of the Beacon, who was waiting with a boat at the battery, sent me his card, and I telegraphed again for leave to go. Lopez, on the first time I sent no answer. He told me to send word that it was too late. It would have been as much as my life was worth to have spoken to any of these gentlemen without Lopez's leave.

Lopez assured Captain Parsons, who believed him, that all the British subjects should be well treated. Mr. Thompson mentions three Englishmen who have lost their lives amidst the many cruelties lately perpetrated by Lopez, one of them being Mr. Stark, a merchant, and another Mr. Watts, who behaved so well in the battle of Riachuelo. "Between June 19 and December 14, 1868, 596 in all, and among them 220 foreigners, were either executed or died in prison."

Mr. Thompson, who has resided eleven years in Paraguay, and been an officer of the Paraguayan army during this war, thus expresses himself in his preface about Lopez and the Paraguayans :—

"I consider Lopez to be a monster without a parallel, but I did not discover his character before the latter end of 1868. All his outrages at the commencement of the war I only heard by vague rumours. His manner, however, was such as entirely to dispel and throw discredit on any whispers which might be uttered against him. Latterly, however, I have received overwhelming corroboration. . . . It was not my intention to have written the following account of the war until President Lopez should have been deposed by the Allies. They appear, however, to be in no way anxious to put an end to the fearful sacrifice of life which has been going on in Paraguay for four years and a half. . . . Although I can speak of the despot, who has used them for the purposes of his own selfish ambition, only with the greatest horror and aversion, for the Paraguayans themselves I have the most friendly feelings; I think I may say that I have done my duty towards them.

This condemnation of Lopez comes, it should be remembered, from one who has no sympathy with the Brazilians or with the proceedings of the allies.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AWKWARD NAMES.—A western editor named Steele reports having received an offer from a printer named Doolittle to go into partnership. He respectfully declined on account of the bad sound the firm name must have—"Do little and Steal," or *vice versa.* "One of us would soon be in the poorhouse and the other in the penitentiary."—*Boston Advertiser.*

AN ingenious and zealous vicar, advertising in the *Record* for a curate, has discovered a method of indicating the doctrinal qualifications for the office, which, for brevity and significance, we must admire. Having stated the locality, the population, and the stipend, he adds, "1 Cor., ii. 2." The words of the text are appropriate and significant enough; but every reader of a newspaper does not carry a Bible in his pocket.—*Globe.*

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

AN agreement lately concluded between the different States composing the North German Confederation will undoubtedly prove a measure of great practical utility and an important step in the direction of German unity. Hitherto each petty State possessed a separate code of laws, a different mode of procedure, and its courts were entirely independent of those of its next neighbour. Endless inconvenience was naturally the result of this chaotic state of things, and in many cases—for instance, in that of a bankrupt owning property in several contiguous States—the delay and expense arising from litigation conducted at once in half a dozen different courts were so great that lawsuits frequently proved as ruinous and interminable as the Chancery suits of former days in England. It is now agreed that a number of distinguished lawyers shall be commissioned to frame a single code of laws for the whole Confederation, and that the judgment of any single court shall receive effect without distinction of State nationality throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BEER.

IN the year ending at Michaelmas, 1868, there were in the United Kingdom 2,482 persons licensed as brewers, 97,084 licensed victuallers, 47,784 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 3,209 persons licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises. The number of licensed victuallers and of beershop keepers was rather greater than in the previous year. In both years two brewers paid for licences for brewing more than 600,000 barrels of beer, the licence duty for the two together exceeding £16,000. In the year ending at Michaelmas, 1868, 469,726 barrels of beer, of the declared value of £1,841,364, were exported from the United Kingdom, a smaller quantity than in the preceding year. The two great customers are India and Australia, India taking last year 170,362 barrels, of the value of £476,777, and Australia 112,210 barrels, of the value of £464,337. In the year 1868 49,703,931 bushels of malt were made, and the duty charged amounted to £6,739,707.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. HUDSON.

THE following letter, in reply to a communication from Mr. J. L. Foster, the secretary at York to the subscribers to the Hudson fund, has been received by the Lord Mayor of that city :—"Calais, July 14, 1869. My dear Lord Mayor,—My friend Mr. Foster has communicated to me the resolutions adopted on Monday last at the meeting of gentlemen who have promoted and supported a subscription in your city and county (in co-operation with other friends in the north) for the purpose of creating an annuity for me. May I, through you, express my grateful thanks for this great kindness? Amid all the afflictions with which my latter days have been clouded, it is to me a source of deep gratitude that so many friends have united to express in so substantial a manner their sympathy towards me, and their acknowledgment of my services in the promotion of public works. Be assured, my Lord Mayor, that to you, and to all my other kind friends, I feel a gratitude which words cannot express, and which will ever remain deeply engraven on my heart. I am, my dear Lord Mayor, yours very truly,

GEO. HUDSON."

A SCOTCHMAN'S PRIVILEGE.

AMONG the many blessings which are specially enjoyed by Scotchmen, it appears that there is one which, for aught we know, may be mysteriously connected with the national dress. Besides their marriage laws, their banking system, and their popular education machinery, Scotchmen are exempted from being flogged with the birch-rod. Who can say how much the peculiar character of Scotchmen is the result of this happy immunity? At any rate, as Lord Airlie informed the Lords, such is the fact. In the north the schoolmaster's authority is enforced by the "tawse," a leather strap with the end cut like a fringe, which is applied to the palms of refractory youth. That erratic philanthropist, Lord Townshend has been introducing a bill for making it unlawful for anybody but a parent to box a child's ears, and generally to permit no corporal punishment of children except that time-honoured flogging which prevails at Eton and other institutions. Against the application of the bill to Scotland Lord Airlie at once protested, assuring his brother Peers that, inasmuch as no Scotch boys are ever birched, no species of corporal chastisement would remain by which a schoolmaster, or even an uncle or aunt, could correct a refractory lad. He thought it intolerable that uncles and aunts should not be allowed to administer a "smack" to the face of naughty boys and girls who were staying in the house with them. It will doubtless be gratifying to English as well as to Scotch uncles and aunts to learn that Lord Airlie's remonstrances were successful, and that Lord Townshend withdrew his bill.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CRIME IN THE ARMY.

THE Royal Commission on Courts-Martial have obtained returns for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, showing the amount of crime in the army. The number of soldiers tried by courts-martial on charges of habitual drunkenness or drunkenness on duty was 8,656 in 1865, 10,857 in 1866, and 10,823 in 1867; but it must be remembered that since 1866 the charge for habitual drunkenness has been made imperative on the commission of the fourth offence. The trials for insubordination were 6·4 per 1,000 of strength in 1865, 6·1 in 1866, 6·0 in 1867, but 7·4 in 1868; in some of our military prisons the punishment now inflicted is quite inadequate to the repression of the crime of insubordination, and some central military prison is needed in which stricter discipline can be exercised than is possible in some of the present places of confinement. The returns, so far as they are complete, show that in 1865, 198,048 men were imprisoned by sentence of courts-martial for an aggregate of 1,144,745 days; in 1866, 190,919 men for 1,121,757 days; in 1867, 182,781 men for 1,134,058 days. It is to be hoped this serious loss of service may be lessened by stricter prison discipline and the new system of fines for drunkenness. 601 soldiers were flogged in 1865, 510 in 1866, 150 in 1867. In 1865, 1,562 soldiers were marked with the letter D., 74 with B. C., and 100 were discharged with ignominy; in 1866, the numbers were 1,464, 120, and 122 respectively; in 1867, 1,615, 190, and 184. It is supposed by many that branding is done in some painful and cruel manner. This mode of marking is attended with so little pain that both in the military and naval service it is a common occurrence for men to mark themselves in a similar manner for the purpose of recording events in their lives, the attachments which they have formed, or the ships and regiments to which they belong. The object of marking is not punishment, but the protection of the public against the re-enlistment of bad men.

A MODEL UNIVERSITY.

IT has long been a practice of many of our colleges to open their doors gratuitously to a certain number of poor and deserving young men, and to dispense this charity so delicately that nobody knew of it except the receivers and the givers. But the Cornell University seems now to have gone a step further, by practically abolishing poor scholars altogether, and enabling any young man to earn his living, to acquire an education, and to preserve his self-respect and social position, all at the same time. A letter published in the *Tribune* yesterday gives an account of the progress which the Ithaca institution has made in carrying out this excellent feature of Mr. Cornell's plan. It tells of one industrious lad taking the highest prizes in the scientific course and in German, who had supported himself during his studies by earning a porter's wages in one of the University buildings. Another, whose average standing in all branches exceeded that of any other member of the University, combined the duties of student, librarian's assistant, and waiter at the students' table. There is work about the farm and grounds for all who want to do it, at a fixed sum per hour. Still better, perhaps, there is an opening here for mechanics and skilled artisans, who, while following their respective crafts, can at the same time pursue any branch of learning for which they have a fancy. There are carpenters working early and late while the chief part of the plane, and going to classes with the young men of independent means. There are masons, plasterers, cabinet-makers, painters, farmers, who come to the recitation rooms fresh from the manual tasks by which they earn their subsistence, and printers who set type at all spare hours in the Ithaca printing offices, or the rooms of the University press. There are two workmen from England who have even built themselves a cottage in the intervals of their studies. And, as might have been supposed, the young men of this industrious, energetic, persevering class generally rank among the most successful of the students.—*New York Tribune,* July 8.

ROYALTY UTILISED.

THE charitable institutions of this country have lately hit upon a most ingenious mode of obtaining contributions. It is called "presenting purses." The plan is to get one of the numerous members of the Royal Family to attend some festival connected with the institution seeking assistance, and anybody who can scrape together a few pounds and put it in a purse has the pleasure of basking for a moment in the smiles of Royalty, as they place the collected funds in the hand of the Prince or Princess, as the case may be. At the recent opening of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford we read that purses to the number of 250 containing sums none less than £5, and some as much as £50, were deposited upon the foundation stone laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who both bowed graciously as each was presented. As there can be little doubt that the asylum well deserves the support extended to it, every one must be glad to hear of the reward received in the shape of Royal condescension by the purse presenters, but it is impossible not to suspect that if the charity in question stood on its own merits, or even if, instead of a Prince or Princess, own merits, or even if, instead of a Prince or Princess, Sir John Thwaites or the Lord Mayor had laid the foundation stone, there would not have been such an outburst of liberality. No gracious bows from Sir John or his lordship would suffice to tap the torrent of our munificence. Perhaps a duke or a baronet in some very out-of-the-way place in the country might nod us out of a few pounds, but it is reserved for Royalty alone to bring out our generosity to the full extent; and when it is brought out we hardly know how much is in truth due to snobbishness and how much to charity. He would be a good arithmetician who could strike the balance, and perhaps it is as well not to audit the account too closely, so long as the result is satisfactory to ourselves and all concerned. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

AT the American celebration of Independence Day at Vienna this year a speaker, growing eloquent on the future of the Republic, repeated a description of its boundaries given by an enthusiastic Yankee, who said, "It was bounded on the east by the Atlantic, on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the west by the Setting Sun, and on the south by the Day of Judgment." Mr. Carlyle said many years ago that every day was in truth a judgment day, and this is not the first time that the American day of judgment has been declared to lie towards the south.

A PECULIARLY PROMISING PROSPECTUS.

A NEW weekly paper is announced under the title of *The Period.* The prospectus promises that it shall be a Pungent, Pictorial Publication, that it will Polish Popular Politicians Politely;—Pommel Pretentious Parliamentary Partizans;—Punish Pestilent Persons Preaching Pattern Progress Principles;—Proscribe Preposterous Prerogatives and Prevalent Prejudices;—Pillory Puffed-up Pretenders;—Properly Protect Painstaking Persevering People;—Pepper Pecuniary Peculators and Petifogging Practitioners;—Pooh-pooh Pompous, Presuming, Purse-proud Parvenus;—Paralyze Pestilent Poltroons, Peevish Prudes, Presumptuous Puppies, Peecant Prodigals, Prosy Praters, Precocious Prattlers, Prurient Profligates, Pampered Parasites, Petty Perturbators and Parsimonious Parochials;—Put down Paltry Prolix Publications;—Promptly Praise Pithy Productions;—Pertinaciously Promulgate Practical Precepts;—Punctually Patronize Playhouses, Pitilessly Pulling Pointless Performances and Pilfering Playwrights to Pieces;—Pertinently Propound Perplexing Paradoxes;—Publish Peculiarly Piquant Pictures, Portraying Princely Palaces, Picturesque Pageants, Powerful Potentates, and Popular Pets;—Print Periodically in its Perspicuous Pages Pleasing Prose, Priceless Poems, Playful Puns, Popular Parodies and Political Pasquinades—Products of Pen and Pencil.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MDLLE. SCHNEIDER.

AN alarming accident happened to the eminent French artist and singer, Mdlle. Schneider, at the St. James's Theatre on Wednesday, July 21. At the fall of the curtain in the last scene of *Orphée aux Enfers* her dress was ignited by the flame used in making the effect of lightning, and in a moment was in a blaze. Great alarm and excitement prevailed, and two or three gentlemen jumped from the private boxes on the stage and from the stalls, but by the rapid action of the actors who surrounded her the flames were extinguished. This was not done, however, until almost the whole of her dress had been destroyed. Fortunately Mdlle. Schneider has escaped without the smallest injury. After the curtain fell it was again raised, and she came forward, the audience testifying, by the warmth of their acclamation their pleasure at her escape.

Mdlle. Schneider addressed the following letter to "Monsieur le Redacteur en chef du Times":—

"Monsieur le Rédacteur,—Voulez-vous me permettre d'avoir recours à la publicité de votre journal pour remercier le public de Londres? Les marques de sympathie qu'il a daigné me prodiguer à l'occasion de l'accident dont j'ai failli être victime, m'ont bien vivement touché, et je croirais manquer à tous mes devoirs d'artiste si je ne lui adressais, par l'entremise de la presse, toujours si bienveillante pour moi, l'expression de ma sincère et profonde reconnaissance.

"Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Rédacteur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

"Londres, 22 Juillet. SCHNEIDER."

REMARKABLE SPEECH OF A CONDEMNED WOMAN.

FANNY FRANCES MAUD OLIVER was convicted at the Worcester Assizes on Wednesday, July 21, of the wilful murder of her husband, Joseph Oliver, at Dudley.

The Clerk of Arraigns in the usual form, asked the prisoner if she had any reason to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon her.

Prisoner.—I am not guilty by my great God. May I be allowed to explain the reason why that letter (a communication that had been used in the course of the trial as evidence against the prisoner) was sent to him? If I may be permitted to state for myself the reason, my lord and gentlemen, as my great God witnesses for me, if I speak an untruth, Oh God! (here the prisoner clasped her hands solemnly, and cast her eyes upwards) take my breath from me, and let me die before my enemies. After an incoherent statement the prisoner continued:—But as for administring posion to my husband (here she raised her voice and again clasped her hands), great God, answer for me. Thou knowest I am innocent. Heavenly Father, of the charge they have brought against me. And why dost Thou leave me in this terrible hour of need? My God, I have trusted in Thee. I have been wild and wicked, I know; but, Heavenly Father, give me strength. I never possessed such strength as I have possess since I have been cast into prison. I never knew the power of my Saviour until then; and although death is to be passed upon an innocent woman, Lord, receive my spirit; and although I am found guilty by an earthly judge and jury—(here she raised her voice defiantly) —my Great Judge and Jury who are in Heaven—they will receive me to their home. I am innocent in the sight of my God, and I fear not what man can do unto me. What even though you should put me to death to-morrow, I would receive it cheerfully, my God, as it has come from Thee; for now I am left alone; my home, is gone; my friends are far; I have but one, and that is He (pointing upwards). Lord, do not leave me in this terrible hour. Lord, prepare me to meet this trial. Thou knowest I am innocent. Murder! I loved my husband. God. Thou knowest I loved him. Yes and I loved me. Call his friends; call them who were with him when he died. What is the reason this has been brought against me, O God? (The prisoner here made another rambling statement about her husband's mother having accused her of poisoning her husband, because she could not get some money that belonged to him). My sister sent me a letter to say that the best thing I could do would be to leave my house, for his mother intended to take half that I had. After that I left and went to my father's. On the day the inspector came to me, it was at night. The girl came to me and said there had been three persons after me. A sergeant asked me, "Is your name Mrs. Oliver?" and I said it was. He said. "Are you the widow of the late Mr. Oliver?" (Here the prisoner burst into tears.) I said I was. "Well, he said, "I want to speak to you. I said, "Then go into my father's house. He said, "I want you to be at an inquest on the body of your husband, for there is a doubt on his death?" "What! a doubt about my husband's death?" I said. "Yes," he said, "there is a doubt, and there is to be an inquest and, they want you to be there." I said, "If you will find me a bed I will go with you to-night, for I have done nothing." And as I had a sister there I went at once; but if it were now to save my life to say I had poisoned my husband, God forbid. These last four years I have had nothing but affliction. I have had three doctors with me for nine months together; one doctor I paid £10, and my husband paid £2 to Dr. Birt Davies, of Birmingham, within the last 12 months. We had a deal to pay to put some windows in, and we have had one expense after another. My husband had an uncle Mr. James Oliver, of Dudley Port. He was receiving the rents, and could not get them; and when I went to gather them there were twenty-five weeks due, but the people said they owed only three. The money is gone, and my husband had been ill a long time. Although he has been stated here to have been a strong man, he was not a strong man, and was under the doctor—him that is dead and gone now—up to the time that he died. He has been under Dr. Cochrane and two or three doctors in Birmingham, and under Dr. Freer or Dr. Stewart, of Wolverhampton. He was not a strong man, and used to take medicine and his mother knows it. Now, if my lord is pleased to pass a sentence of death upon an innocent woman, I shall receive it has a blessing from God. I have no friend here to care for me but a dear father—(here the prisoner burst into tears, which prevented her from continuing her remarks further.)

Mr. Baron Pigott, having assumed the black cap, addressing the prisoner, said—Fanny Frances Oliver, you have been convicted of the crime of wilful murder. It is at any time a very bad crime. The murder of your husband is the crime of which you have been found guilty, and it is a dreadful crime in the sight of God and man.

The prisoner—I am innocent in the sight of God and man.

His Lordship—Your act was not seen by any human eye; God's eye alone has seen it. Man has done his best to find out the extent of your guilt by his skill and by careful investigation. It was the duty of the jury to consider whether your guilt was brought home to you. It was their duty, and theirs alone. They have attended very carefully to your case, and they have found you guilty. Your sin is not against man alone, but against God also. It remains with you, therefore, to make your peace with your God and Saviour. You have spoken about having experienced the power of your Saviour since you were in prison.

The prisoner—Never before.

His Lordship—I hope and pray it is the case.

The prisoner—Never before my lord.

His Lordship—If you have found the Saviour, and will make your heart penitent for the offence of which you have been found guilty, and if you will pray with deep contrition, all your sins will be forgiven—(here the prisoner burst into tears)—and if you do so in a penitent spirit, you have a Saviour who will forgive you and who has shed His blood to wash away your sins as much as the sins of others. Do not, I beseech you, lose the precious opportunity of making your peace with God. Turn your attention to getting a perfect faith in the atonement which your Saviour has made for your sin, and whatever may come you will have made your peace with God. The verdict of the jury is accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, I shall forward the recommendation to the proper quarter; but I cannot tell you what effect it may have. I would therefore, hold out no hope to you, and I will not say anything further upon the subject to you but that I will forward the recommendation to the proper quarter. It only remains for me to pronounce upon you the dreadful sentence of the law. It is not my sentence, and I have no power to add to it or to diminish from it. His Lordship then pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner in the usual form.

The prisoner then, with an air of triumphant boldness, repeated the verse of the hymn commencing—

"Though in the path of death I stand"

The Clerk of Arraigns then asked the prisoner whether she had anything to urge in stay of execution.

Prisoner—I should like if you would call Mrs. Whitehouse.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock, and before descending the steps leading from it, she turned round, and waving her hand, said, "Farewell to you all my dear friends."

THE COST OF GOVERNING AN EMPIRE.

IT appears from a late return, that France is administered by 502,818 persons, who are employed by the Government, and who cost the country 341,417,672 francs, or somewhat more than thirteen and a half millions sterling. The Emperor and his family figure in the budget for 26,500,000 francs, or about £1,060,000. The Senate receives 5,100,000 francs; the Ministers, 1,060,000 francs; the Prefects, 4,000,000 francs; and so on. But the curious point to be noticed is that these 502,818 persons employed by the Government correspond very nearly in number to the figure which constitutes the majority of the Government on the late general elections.

THE GUARDIAN OF THE MYSORE RAJAH.

THE withdrawal of Colonel Haines from the high office of guardian to the young Maharaja of Mysore is, we learn, due to his disinclination to accept the rules which the Indian Government laid down for his guidance, with the full knowledge and approval of the Secretary of State. It was impossible that there should be divided authority in the province, and natural that the Chief Commissioner should be declared the referee in all cases in which the child's interests were concerned. The subordination which was expected from the guardian was in no way irksome nor such as a judicious man would have complained of. But Colonel Haines had not been long in Mysore before he raised objections to the native gentleman who was associated with him as Comptroller of the Household, and who owed his position entirely to the zeal and tact which he had shown in settling the late chief's affairs. The tone in which he discussed this appointment, as also his subsequent act of nominating an old acquaintance to a confidential post about the person of the Maharaja without consulting the Chief Commissioner, augured badly for mutual confidence and co-operation, and called forth the displeasure of the Viceroy and his Council. On hearing the view which had been taken of his conduct at head-quarters, Colonel Haines at once sent in his resignation. Colonel Malleson, his successor, is a man of considerable literary ability, and well read in the history of native states. His appointment to this important charge is regarded with satisfaction in India. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE EFFICACY OF VACCINATION.

IT is time that the arguments and facts in favour of vaccination should be once more put in a simple form before the public by some authority to whom most people would be inclined to defer. The old prejudices against vaccination are very fast reappearing, nor are they confined to any one particular class. It was but a few days ago that a respectable surgeon was fined before a magistrate for refusing to have his own children vaccinated, and he openly avowed that his experience as medical practitioner had convinced him of the ill effects and dangers of vaccination. There are thousands of families in which the belief is entertained that vaccination injures a child's constitution, is in effectual against an attack of small-pox, and introduces a disease where none existed before. For each of these opinions there are to be found numerous corroborative facts. The careless way in which vaccination is too often conducted, especially upon the children of the poor, must necessarily render it useless as a prophylactic, but worse than all, it does actually impart disease from an unhealthy child to a healthy one. Such cases as these are frequent; the sufferers talk about them, and the story with the moral attached spreads far and wide. If all parochial medical officers, or "cheap" doctors, took the trouble to use